ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

No. 52,766—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT

REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	......	21st Jan., 1903,
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5.707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CURZON & Co.,

HIGH CLASS

TOBACCONISTS,

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE GREAT
DELHI DURBAR
GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechainal Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs.	a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
No. 30 do. 9 ,,	141	4
No. 40 do. 12 ,,	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	32	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

	Rs.	a.
No. 30, maginfying 9 times	56	0
No. 40 do 12 ,,	64	0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs.	a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22	8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in, including case	25	0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27	8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw exdended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

	Rs.	a.
Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42	8
Crystal face Gold case	160	0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

	Rs.	a.
Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver,	Crystal face case	Rs.	35
Real Silver	Do. do.	,,	50
Do.	Hunting case	,,	55
Do.	Half-hunting case	,,	60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.

Timepieces, Strikin Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From ...... Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs.	55
4 ,, Striking Clock	,,	65
6 ,, Time-piece	,,	75
6 ,, Striking Clock	,,	90
Cheaper Drums from	,,	25

MISCELLANEOUS.		Rs	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags	From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do.	,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	,,	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	,,	8	0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	,,	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses	,,	8	8
Do, with Watch combined	,,	29	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains	,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets	,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	,,	2	0
Gold Do. do	,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	,,	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	,,	90	0

AND HOST OF OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S xxxx STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
,, The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !!
TO-NIGHT !!!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS OF
"ALVA THE GREAT"
IN
"MAGIC-UP-TO-DATE."
MODERN VENTRILOQUISM.

Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Natives to Back Seats As. 8 only.
Seats may be reserved at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Curtain 9-30 P. M.
Carriages 11-45. P. M.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the installation of ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout the Premises and Workshops of the Undersigned including large Arc Lights, for the exterior. Also for Electric Fans.

WRENN, BENNETT & Co.,
Madras.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VALJEE OODASEY, late of Bombay Grain Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MAGJEE LADHA, and JAITHA LADHA, of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, both residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay.................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 9th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CUSTOOR BHOODRA, a Shroff and Money Lender, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

GULABHAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of DURGA CUSTOOR, minor Son of the abovenamed deceased, Marwadi Hindu of Malwad in Marwad, but at present temporarily residing at Nos. 143, 145, 147, Jambli Moholla without the Fort of Bombay.................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 10th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHIMA BHOODRA, a Shroff and Money Lender, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

AJOOBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of OOMNA BHIMA and CHHELA BHIMA, minor Sons of the abovenamed deceased Marwadi Hindoo of Malwada in Marwad, but at present temporarily residing at Nos. 143-145-147, Jambli Moholla without the Fort of Bombay.. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 10th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RAMSAY, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM RAMSAY, of His Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late of Clevelands Bisset in the County of Hants, England, European, deceased, are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP and CARDALE, Solicitors, for VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, the Administrator of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, at their office at Treacher's Buildings, No. 39 Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 18th day of December, 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARBOUR MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.
WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1903.

S. S. "FAIRY QUEEN," 330 Tons, of the Harbour Ferry Service, LEAVES from APOLLO BUNDER at 9 P. M. and RETURNS at 11 P. M. Full STRING BAND and REFRESHMENTS on Board, Fare Rs. 2 per head payable at the Bunder before embarkation.
Telephone No. 759.

S. S. "CITY OF KHIOS."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

STOLEN at BEAWAR from Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Agency's Office Rs. 30,000 in CURRENCY NOTES, all of Bombay Circle, as under :
30 Pieces of Rs. 500 each, CA-65 20362 to 20391, =Rs. 15,000.
150 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, C A-63 86751 to 86900, =Rs. 15,000.

NOTICE.

WE hereby beg to INFORM the PUBLIC that Mr. BHICAJEE BYRAMJEE LELINWALLA alias DUBASH who was EMPLOYED by our FIRM as a Dubash boy left our service last month. We will not be RESPONSIBLE to any Person or Persons dealing with him.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 o'clock noon on 2nd February, 1903, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION for two years, commencing from 1st April, 1903.

II. Conditions of the Contract are that the Stores are to be removed from the Arsenal and a receipt given for them before the auction takes place. Government transport and labor will be provided to take the Stores to the Castle Park where the Sales should take place.

III. Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 15th to 31st January, 1903, between the hours of 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., on payment of annas four per set.

IV. Any further information required will be given at the Arsenal by the Undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, MAJOR, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay, Arsenal, 12th January, 1903.

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NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 190

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

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Amritsar,
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Rangoon,
Aden.
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Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

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Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 5-16	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= „
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	= „
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/4	= + 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/4	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	48 1/8	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= — 1
Berlin	20·46	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= „
6 „	3 1/2 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 7/8 pr ct	= „
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= „

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-8. Jan.-Feb. Business done.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·68 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·62	4·63	4·63	4·64
—3	—2	—2	—1
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·58
—1	—1	—1	—2
Sept.1-Oct.			
4·45			
—1			

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	28,000 bales.
Do. last year	88,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	20,000 „
„ Continent	31,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·90
Futures, month of March	8·69 plus 9
Do. do. July	8·70 plus 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April	8·68 + 2
Do. July	8·85 + 5
Tone at close	firm
Total visible supply	3,610,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian	125,000 „
„ stock in London	4,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	7,100,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 10th January 1903:—

Cotton	12,250 bales.
Wheat	4,326 cwts.
Linseed	1,204 „
Rapeseeds	222 „
Mustardseed	29,635 „
Gingellyseed	321 „
Poppyseed	2·9 „
Groundnuts	1,164 „
Castorseed	6,543 „
Rice	669 „
Myrabollams	2,985 „
Cottonseed	23,970 „

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Oriental" from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 2,30,400
Silver Bullion	„ 20,48,614

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	160 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 6

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd Dec.	5 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone Firm		
Ready	8 7	
Forward April-May	7 15	to 8
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 13	to 5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	8 6	
Forward April-May	7 12	
Castorseed—Tone firm.		
Ready	23 8	
Forward April-May.	24 4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	35 12	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	37 0	
15 per cent. Mxd. „	36 0	
25 „ „	35 0	
50 „ „	34 0	
Black Kutnee „	32 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	7,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May	
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·67	
+3	+2	+2	+3	
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**
4·68	4·68	4·68	4·62	4·48
+3	+3	+3	+4	+3

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a moderate enquiry from Shippers and Mills for spot delivery. The days sales are estimated at about 2,500 Bales. We hear of little business in forward contracts. Quotations are unchanged with the exception of Bengals which are quoted Re. 1 lower.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	181	175	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	168	162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	186	180	...	do
Oomra good staple	191	185	...	do
Akola (M G) Khamgaum do Karanja do	...	185	179	do
Broach do	207	...	198	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G.	..	...	187	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	..	...	197	25 May
Westerns	..	...	187	do

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 10th January, compared with the previous week :—

ASSETS.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 1,75,938	Increase
Other Deposits	41,40,449	Decrease
Credits Undrawn	1,18,258	Decrease
LIABILITIES.		
Government Securities	1,609,241	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Securities	2,56,386	Increase
Loans do.	1,04,512	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	3,24,873	Increase
Balance with other Banks	91,765	Increase
Cash	32,51,265	Decrease

SHARES QUIET.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1281 1-4
Manockjee Petit Mills	„ 1775
Central India Mills	„ 1585
Tapty Valley Railway	„ 431 1-4

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-10 „
Do. 17 1-2	59-11 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 10th January, as compared with the statement of the 3rd January:—

LIABILITIES	Jan. 3. Rs.	Jan. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,90,382	56,05,073
Public Deposits at Branches	33,13,963	28,75,150
Other Deposits	6,03,31,900	5,61,91,451
Post Bills	17,446	17,229
Credits undrawn	25,72,653	34,54,395
Rs.	9,01,26,284	8,60,43,298
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,32,353	93,23,112
Other authorised Securities	9,96,228	9,96,228
Credits on Govt. and other authorise Securities	85,29,697	87,36,083
Loans do. do. do.	1,07,66,038	1,08,70,550
Bills discounted and purchased	2,86,09,762	2,89,34,635
Dead Stock	4,10,449	4,10,449
Stamps and Stationery	18,167	18,151
Balances with other Banks	6,95,173	7,86,938
Cash	29,11,68,417	2,59,17,152
Rs.	9,01,26,284	8,60,43,298

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—January 1, at Baragaon, Ballia District, U P., the wife of Hugh Barker, of a daughter.

BAILEY—January 6, at Nagpur, the wife of A H Bailey (nee Florrie Webster), Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

BEESON—January 6, the wife of S R Beeson, Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—December 27, at Sitapur, the wife of E B Robertson, Post Master, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PRITCHARD—FOOTE—January 7, at the R C Church, Yercaud, by the Revd Father Segmuller, William T M Pritchard, Mysore Mine, Kolar Gold Field, to Constance Ruby, younger daughter of R Bruce Foote and Mrs Foote, of Ivy Cottage, Yercaud.

DEATHS.

COOK—December 29, at Amritsar, from acute double pneumonia, Louisa Jane, the loved wife of Major L A C Cook, Indian Staff Corps (retired), aged 62 years, 10 months.

IVENS—January 9, at Delhi, of enteric, Robert Carew Ivens, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, only son of M and J H Ivens, aged 22 years.

ROBERTSON—December 27, at Sitapur, Mary, infant (23 hours) daughter of Annie Gertrude and Edward B Robertson.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 10-48m. 11-42s. Low water, 4-57m. 4-41s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great.

The annual Golpadevi Temple Fair and Palanquin Procession will be held at Worlee Koliwada at 9 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden, per R. I. M. S. Hardinge, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.—Mails for Aden, per Transport Surada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a m on Thursday, the 15th inst.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.—Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will give the fourth lecture to-day at 6 p. m., at Wilson College Hall. Subject: "The Sin of Man and the Sacrifice of Christ Interpreted by Christian experience."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 4-30 p. m. Business:—Discussion on the paper on Infant Mortality, read by Dr. N. N. Katrak at the last meeting of the Society.

A MILL ACCIDENT—Rama Atmaram, a mill-hand aged twenty-four, employed at the Manockjee Petit Mill, at Tardeo, met with a serious accident while at work in the mill on Saturday. He was caught in the machinery which was in motion and dashed against the ground. He sustained serious injuries to his head, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT.—Chunilal Heeralal, a Marwari broker, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Khetwady, has reported to the Police that during the absence of himself and family from home on Saturday afternoon, his room was entered, and gold and silver ornaments, cash and clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 725, were stolen from a box. The lock on the door was opened by means of a duplicate key, while the box containing the property was forced open.

EARLY MORNING VISITOR—Mr. Francis Xavier Duarte, a clerk, residing at Koobharwada, Dadar, has reported to the Police that about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a tall and fair Mahomedan was seen by his wife in her bed room. He threatened her by showing her a knife and opening an unlocked drawer, removed two gold neck ornaments and a gold watch chain of the collective value of Rs. 400. The thief then left the premises by opening the front door. Mrs. Duarte raised no alarm after the man's departure, but got up and closed the door and informed her husband in the morning.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Saku, a Hindu woman, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the sea with her two children at Jamsetji Bunder Basin, Colaba, on Friday, and committing the murder of her daughter, Chanjoo aged ten months. The circumstances under which this took place have been reported. At the request of Mr Sullivan the case was adjourned pending the completion of the Coroner's inquiry.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW AGAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Balkrishna Narayan Karveker and Dhondu Vishram Gurav were charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Evidence showed that a caste-meeting of the first accused was held on Sunday morning to consider a case in which his mother-in-law was concerned. The "punch" decided to excommunicate her, and this led to a row kicked up by the first accused in which he was helped by the second accused. Fortunately p. c. 232, C. came up in time to prevent the matter taking a serious turn.—The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ratan Bhoja, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 116 belonging to his master Jetha Valji. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant worked as a muccadum, and gave two bills of the value of Rs 116 to the accused to be paid to one Ardeshir Meherwan Irani on the 6th instant. The accused got Rs 116 from Ardeshir and appropriated the sum to his own account without the permission of his master. On the 10th instant the complainant came to know how matters stood, and informed the police who arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 47 from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 100, in default to undergo three month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 69 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CONTINUED DISOBEDIENCE OF SEAMEN.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Thomas Brown Peter, Commander of the s.s. Tottenham charged John Spero and six other, seamen of the s. s. Tottenham with continued wilful disobedience on board. All the accused along with eight others were charged before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday last, with wilful disobedience of lawful orders. Captain Peter requested the magistrate to deal leniently with the accused, excepting one, Nickers, who was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while the rest were ordered to pay the prosecution charges and forfeit two days' wages. Since then the accused in the present case had persistently refused to work and obey the orders of their commander. On the Magistrate asking why they did not work, James Black, the fifth accused, said that they were all determined not to work any more on the ship. Instead of the usual ten hours' work they were made to work for twelve hours. They had been to the Shipping Master after their case was tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but he took no notice of it. The Magistrate inquired of Captain Peter if the accused came on board at all, to which the Captain replied that they used the ship as a boarding house. The Magistrate remarked that the accused had persistently refused to obey lawful commands. He sentenced each to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit two days' wages.

DHARWAR AND THE DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your daily paper of the 6th instant under the Dharwar Coronation Celebration my name appears as the recipient of the Certificate of Merit. I beg to say that I have not at all got such certificate. It is a mistake to put my name. The only Parsee gentleman of Dharwar who got it is Mr. Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel. Will you kindly have this corrected in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.

NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE BHARUCHA.

Dharwar, January 9th.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laharuchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Fewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

Gordhan Gopal Soni, in further cross-examination by Mr. Davar, was asked if he had made a complaint against Inspector Sloane to Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police.

Witness declined to answer the question.

Mr. Davar submitted that witness was not privileged to decline answering the question.

His Lordship enquired how the question was relevant.

Mr. Davar: It was intended to show that the witness is not worthy of credit.

His Lordship said that the witness, on his own admission, was a convict, and that was sufficient.

Mr. Davar submitted that the question was relevant, as it was intended to contradict Mr. Sloane. The latter was asked about it, and his answer was that he had not heard of it. Counsel's instructions were that Mr. Sloane was in trouble about the complaint, and was either suspended or had to go home for a short time.

Mr. Jardine said that his learned friend ought not to make suggestions on mere instructions.

Mr. Davar said the suggestions were made on instructions which were put down in black and white.

His Lordship said that Mr. Davar ought to have put the question to Mr. Sloane about the complaint, so that he might have been able to contradict it.

Mr. Davar said he had put the question to Mr. Sloane whose answer was that he had not heard of it. He did not like to put the question to make the matter unpleasant. The complaint might be right or wrong. However, he would not press the question if his Lordship thought it was not relevant.

Witness was hard up during the last two Sessions, and had tried to raise money on the mortgage of his properties. He had asked Laharuchand to advance him money, and had instructed Bhabha to write to Laharuchand to the effect that, though he had sufficient property, the police hampered him in raising money thereon. Laharuchand did not advance him money even on the mortgage of his property. Witness did not consider the conduct of Laharuchand in any way unfriendly. Witness was arrested in May last in connection with the theft of a will from the High Court. Whilst he was on his trial there was a warrant issued against him on a charge of forgery of that will. He was informed by Bhabha in February, 1901, of the inception of the plot to include Gabruchand. Laharuchand was a vakil, and was authorised to conduct criminal cases. He was in Bombay for a time, and was managing the case of the Walballa Mills, which was going on in the High Court. The first conversation about the conspiracy which witness had was with Bhabha. Fifteen or twenty days after witness saw Laharuchand, Bhabha asked witness to assist him in obtaining a warrant against Gabruchand, saying that as soon as the warrant was served, Gabruchand would give up the money he had cheated Laharuchand of. Witness consented to assist Bhabha simply to oblige Laharuchand, who was the Mr. Inverarity of Patan. The ornaments entrusted to Shahaboodin were brass ornaments. They were brought by Bhabha, and were given to witness to gild. The seventh accused had unwillingly joined the conspiracy merely to oblige witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he first formed the acquaintance of Bhabha at Kalbadevi, where he used to write telegrams. He was also a law agent. Witness introduced Bhabha to Laharuchand. Bhabha continued pressing witness for two months before witness consented to assist him in getting up a false case against Gabruchand. When Bhabha first came to him witness had no grudge against Gabruchand or Bapalal. The other persons engaged in the conspiracy were taken by witness to the first accused. He did not go to Mr. Velinker with the box of ornaments. The box was sealed in his presence at Bhabha's place. It was not true that witness and Shahaboodin went to Bhabha with the box and told him to conduct the case as a law agent. Witness had lost confidence in Bhabha in a grain-dealer's case and he undertook to assist him in the conspiracy for the sake of Laharuchand. Bhabha managed the will-theft case and witness was acquitted. The will forgery case was also managed by Bhabba, but he gave Mr. Sloane all information regarding his private affairs. After his conviction in the will forgery case, the present accused were arrested, and he saw them all in the jail. When Mr. Brewin came to the jail he told witness to speak the truth, as Bhabha had made a statement. When Mr. Kursondas came to the jail hospital, witness also made a statement to him. In connection with the case against Gabruchand, witness accompanied Bhabha to Mr. Kapadia Pleader. It was not true that Bhabha accompanied him as only a law agent.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jinnah, the witness said he engaged Khimji to give false evidence in the hundi case. He did not know if Khimji went to Mr. Spencer's office.

Re-examined, the witness said he knew Ruttonlal's father, who was a well-to-do man and resided at Surat. Before his conviction, witness said he used to stand bail for about fifty people a year.

Murlial Vithaldas, a gold smith, who was the next witness, said he knew all the accused. Khimjee and others used to come to his shop on several occasions. Several persons who used to come there were convicted at the last Sessions. The witness was also examined at length in regard to the visits paid by the accused persons to his uncle.

After some further evidence, the court adjourned until this morning.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 13.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai, Part heard.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dhuloo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hooseenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

510-98—Framjee and D.—Shaik Essa bin Kalifa vs Hoosian Oomer Jamal—Payne G S M.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co.— Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhands and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

363-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorewal Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

367-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kallidas Kallianji—D. D. Romer.

362-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kalidas Kallianjee—D. D. Romer.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoolibai, widow and others—M J and H, C L and O and B Raghavaya.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For consent decree.

609-02—Little and Co—Luckmidas Teckchund and another vs Futtonmull Moolchand and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard

443-92—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assco and another vs Multani Vasiamul Assomul—Craigie L and O—Part heard

For trial on preliminary issue

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ltd vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

872-01—Thakurdas and Co—Surajmal Hurnandrai vs Netsidas Jetmal and another—Bhaishunker K and G and Thakurdas and Co.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P and Tyabji D and Co.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Thakersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunji—Payne G S and M.

409-02—Pestonji R and K—Ardeshir Cursetji Irani vs Virji Jeeva—S Raghavaya.

60-00—Thakordas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

517-0—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchundra Bhatvadekar vs Narayen Ramchundra Pendse—Bhaishanker K and G.

THERE is great consolation for the smoker in the assurance that tobacco smoke confers upon him comparative immunity from pulmonary diseases. Tobacco kills microbes, and is recommended as a protection against cholera. Smoking is now advised by some doctors as part of the treatment of consumption.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 12.

Monday.—A general fall of pressure has taken place which has been brisk to rapid in Upper India and slight to brisk elsewhere. A low pressure area is shown lying over the West Punjab and another over central Burma. Winds are cyclonic in the direction of the latter region. Light showers have fallen in Sibsagar and Tezpur. Skies are clear in Beluchistan, the West Himalayas and greater part of the Punjab plains, but conditions are feebly unsettled in Central India and the adjoining districts, Assam and Upper and Central Burma. Temperature has fallen in North-West and Central India and the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in slight to moderate defect over the greater part of Upper India and in Sind, and very large defect in Baluchistan. It was still above normal in the central parts of the country but the excess was not as large as it has been of late.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH JANUARY, 1903.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dilhi—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain, Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia—Continues cloudy. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Occasional partial clouds. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Viramgam—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan—Bright. Dewfall insufficient. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Crop excellent and prospects much improved.

Dholera—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Bhownagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Linseed larger area sown this year.

Sholapur—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain, Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen in all districts, the fall having been brisk in the Punjab, the United and Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Akola, Ahmednagar, Secunderabad Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature are in excess of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 92° at Cochin to 70° at Lahore and the minimum from 36° at Lahore to 74° at Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in several places. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—A few drops fell at Saugor.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 10.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E F Bunbury, of the Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C E F Bunbury or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cesar Tian to be in charge of the Vice-Consulate for Russia at Aden during the absence of Mr M Ries

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr I G J Hamilton is appointed to officiate as a Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, with effect from 15th Novr, 1902.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H R Marrett, Indian Army, Depy Inspr Genl, Supply and Transport, Burma, is appointed Superintendent Army Clothing, Bengal, with effect from the 9th Dec 1902 vice Lieut-Col P A Buckland whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—P M Carpendale, 11th Dec 1902.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieuts to be Lieuts 28th Oct 1902—A M Brown, C E Hunt, R A H Robertson, C H Tyrrell, B O Duff, T B Traill, J H Wilson, D M Patrickson, G D Ogilvie, and R M Brind.

Sub-Condr A Gale, Army Remount Dept, is specially promoted as a supernumerary to the grade of Depy Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, Clause 95 of 1894, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Store Sergnt J W Webster to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 18th Nov 1902, vice Sub-Cond W E Green permanently seconded as an Asst Commisseer in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col F B Peile, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 17th Nov 1902, subject to H M's approval.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.
2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive.
3. The Regimental Canes with the Corps Crest have been received and may be had from Head Quarters on payment of 12 Annas each.
4. "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday next, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes with Rifles and side arms.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

2. INSPECTION OF THE CORPS BY THE BRIGADIER GENERAL, R. A.

The Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command will inspect the Corps on Saturday next the 17th instant at practice.

The Commanding Officer requests that Members will make a special effort to attend this Inspection.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort, for practice from the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns.

Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct at Colaba.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, puttics to be worn.

4. The badges for the Inter Corps Competition are now available at both Head-Quarters and will be taken into wear at once. The Badge will be worn on the left Arm one inch above the Cuff Muzzle of gun upwards.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

REVOLUTION is perennial in Venezuela. Here is an American comment upon the condition of affairs immediately preceding the trouble in which Britain and Germany are taking a hand: "It seems that there has been a revolution in Venezuela. At least, the despatches state that one has been crushed. Whether it was against the regular Government, or against revolutionists who had beaten the regular Government, or against usurpers of the revolutionists who succeeded the regular Government, or whether it was just a little scrap got up for advertising purposes, is not stated. The daily papers are awfully careless."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Annie, 2,445 tons, Captain L M Wie, sailed yesterday, for Newport, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bengali, 3,619 tons, Captain N Bannatyne, sailed yesterday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beatrice, 2,139 tons, Captain S Randall arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 30th December with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Lynalder, 2,031 tons, Captain W Waring arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Port Elizabeth, 13th December, in ballast.

THE steamer Otterspool, 1,840 tons, Captain F M Turner, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius, 27th December, brought a cargo of sugar.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,108 tons, Captain Geo. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool via Algoa Bay, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain H F Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Jeddah, 16th December, with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain R White, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Calcutta, 12th December, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain W Isdale, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 21st December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H A Woodroffe, Mr W Smith and 36 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Khios, 2,283 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 16th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr Kershaw, Captain and Mrs Collins and infant, Mrs Rowe, Mrs Logan and Captain Causin.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
R I M S Mayo	Fletcher	Royal I Marine
Richard Grech	178	I Government
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Baugh.. Somaliland... 14-1	R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt A H Christian	Flagship
H M S Renown	Capt A M Farquhar	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr Cartwright	Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	....
4 Torpedo Boats	.....	....

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Safari	1433	Tepe			A Strandes
Parramatta	2654	Fox			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2323	Goudey			K N & Co
Xenia	3031	Obaling			W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	2290	Watson			
Belford		Metcalfe			H Montocheff
Dean	996	Hamilton			E Latham & Co
Kistna	524	Brownran			M M & Co
Elsa	1703	Sersnwendt			R Bomanji
King Arthur	1087	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Vulcan	2207	Carter			W & A G & Co
Kilva	1553	Hirst			M M & Co
Pachumba	514	Rickford			M M & Co
Bengal	2741	Valentine			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Stone			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Isdale			M M & Co
Haidari	1562	Hill			B & P S N Co
Beatrice	2139	Randall			Captain
Clan Cumming	3108	Miller			F M & Co
City of Khios	2283	Halley			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Dunkirk	17-1	F M & Co
B	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Trieste	20-1	F Muir & Co
D & E	Darius	2129	Miller	Australia		R S & Co
F	Lynalder	2051	Waring		20-1	K N & Co
G	Naseri	912	Lorne	R S Ports	15-1	B & P S N Co
H&J	Tugela	2147	Schlossmann	Havre	20-1	F M & Co
K	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Hull		M M & Co
M	Surada	3353	Neilson	Somaliland	15-1	Transport
Q	Otterspool	1840	Turner			T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Mangalore	17-1	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	13-1	Do
Kaveri	5?3	Ahmed	Bhownagar	13-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-1	F R S N Co
4	Capri	1727	Belsio	China	17-1	F R S N Co
6	Oriental	3?85	Tillard	Aden	17-1	P & O Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China	14-1	P & O S N Co
8	Tottenham	2943	Peters	Genoa	17-1	W & A G & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2678	Buck	Liverpool	13-1	K N & Co
12	Clan Urquhart	5856	McPherson	Marseilles	17-1	F M & Co
14	Simla	1615	Soutar	Jeddah	15-1	E Tyjbhoy
15	Agapanthus	2859	Davies	Hull	13-1	F Muir & Co
16	Cy of Dundee	2572	Baillie	Antwerp	12-1	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	12-1	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Shirala	3355	Hartley	Berbera		M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Haidari s	Hill	Jeddah, Dec 10
	Beatrice s	Randal	Calcutta, Dec 30
12	Clan Cumming s	Miller	Glasgow, &c
	City of Khios s	Halley	Liverpool, Dec 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Bengali s	Bannatyne	Hull
	Annie s	Wie	Newport

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Haidari, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Tugela, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Naderi, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Oriental, for London.
„ Lynalder, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Darius, for Sydney, &c.
Schooner Algofor, for Chiude.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

PORTSAID, JANUARY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Manora left here this morning.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived there yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JANUARY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo arrived here to day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia, left Kobe for Trieste on the 11th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Nippon, left Trieste for Japan on the 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—11 bales wool, J Mcolchund; 25 bales wool, H A M Oosman; 30 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4 bales gunny cuttings, P Luckmidas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Agapanthus s—2,500 cwt cottonseed, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, N Amratlal; 500 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Bechar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—2,001 cwt gingellyseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, and 13,996 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Urquhart s—14,398 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Dundee s—2,014 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchand.

Lynalder s—8,000 cwt gingellyseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 1 000 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bechar; 92 bales cotton fly, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK

Clan Macleod s—2,689 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund; 400 cwt horns, H Alladin and Co; 2,000 cwt maize, Waghjee Bechor; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eiffel Tower s—1,018 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 880 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6,000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Eiffel Tower s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton and 1,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,001 cwt linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Eiffel Tower s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tottenham s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Dco. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

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Dco. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook, Tajpal and Co; 84 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.

LHASSA REVEALED.

THE new year's number of "Cornhill" publishes a paper—written and in type before Dr. Sven Hedin read his treatise before the Geographical Society—from the pen of Mr. Archibald Colquhoun: "In the Heart of the Forbidden Country; or Lhassa revealed." The writer thinks that our knowledge of the geography of Tibet is now fairly accurate and complete. There is no doubt, he says, that Russia, through her Kalmuk and Tartar agents, has been able to acquire a deal of information which is not open to us; and it is a significant fact that a Kalmuk Chief in Russian employ has actually taken a very excellent photograph of Potala. Even more significant, perhaps, is the fact that recently a deputation of Lamas from Lhassa actually went to St. Petersburg where they were received with great distinction. But from Dr. Sven Hedin we gather that the Lamas have no very great regard for Russian visitors, and it is remarkable that the Dalai Lama, the head of the Buddhist religion and all powerful in Tibet, sent to Dr. Hedin's party the copy of a proclamation wherein the local officials were instructed to let letters be sent with all speed to Namsu and Naktsang that "no Russian can have permission to travel on any of the roads of Naktchu and inwards." The prohibition was applicable to the whole kingdom. Letters were ordered to be sent to all chieftains conveying a similar notification, and that there might be no possibility of misunderstanding the Lama explained that he considered it "entirely unnecessary that any European shall enter into the kingdom of the holy books and spy out the land. In your provinces they have nothing whatsoever to do. If they say they have, then know they must not travel to Lhassa. And if they do travel, then shall you lose your head. See to it that they turn back by the way they came." It cannot be said that the message conveys much that is peculiarly encouraging to Russian enterprise. And we are inclined to doubt whether Russian emissaries are better acquainted with the Forbidden Country than ourselves, notwithstanding all their professions in that direction. Government has much more information concerning Tibet than it has been pleased so far to make public.

It is remarkable, however, that in the open market at St. Petersburg it is possible to obtain copies of a report which is considered private and confidential in India and at Home. The work—a report of a visit to Lhassa by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das of the Indian Educational Department—was printed at the Government Central Press with the utmost secrecy, and, naturally, we suppose, found its way into Russian hands by whom it was given to the world. An edition of this work is now to be published by the Geographical Society, but we join with Mr. Colquhoun in regretting that an account of this remarkable and interesting journey was not sooner given to the public and that even now it is not to be issued in a popular form. Mr. Sarat Chandra Das made his journey in 1882 and "had he been a European, besides possessing all the mental equipment of one, he would assuredly earned a great name for himself in the annals of exploration." As it is he "lives at Darjiling, at Lhassa villa, a quiet-looking gentle-mannered man just like a Bengali school-master. No one would suspect him of being one of the most intrepid as well as the most successful explorers of the day—the man who got to Lhassa." Another native of this country also got to Lhassa—Pundit Nain Sing—whilst a third, named Krishna, lived there some months in 1879 and made an elaborate survey of the city and its surroundings. This, we are reminded, was done by pacing, since it would have been fatal to betray himself by using instruments. As he paced he kept tally with the beads of his rosary which he passed through his fingers, muttering to himself as if in prayer. To his endeavours we are indebted for a complete plan of the city. Mr. Sarat had comparatively little difficulty to contend with. Being an Asiatic it was not difficult for him to assume the appearance of a Tibetan. He entered the city unmolested, chiefly because his dejected attitude made the guards believe him to be sick and their fear of the prevalent small-pox made them loth to touch him. He maintained his character as a pilgrim, and his profound acquaintance with the doctrine and practices of Buddhism prevented him from being discovered. His departure took place a few weeks later, not on compulsion, but because the ravages of small-pox made his servants, on whom he was a good deal dependant, as they were lent by the minister who was protecting him, unwilling to stay longer.

The simplicity of Mr. Sarat's methods enabled him to achieve more than later and more pretentious explorers. As a pilgrim it would have been unbecoming that he should have carried with him a long train of attendants. Dr. Sven Hedin, as his predecessors, made too imposing a display ever to hope to succeed. Others, we are reminded, made the fatal error of entering Tibet from the Chinese side, "from which it is quite impossible to penetrate far without the knowledge of Government." The prevalence of robbery and brigandage in the borderlands makes travelling in small parties very risky, and that accounts for the attempts to go in state so to speak. The Abbé Desgodins was equipped with a full knowledge of the country and language as well as of Buddhism. The abbé, intent on missionising, made the mistake of entering from the Chinese side. He was stopped and turned back by the Chinese officials. Very few attempts at exploration have succeeded. But as Mr. Colquhoun points out, "while the story of exploration in Tibet is full of hardships to be endured and of physical discomforts, and while the Lamas as a rule are anxious to keep the foreigner out, there is nothing to indicate an unreasoning hatred of the foreigner on the part of the people, nor have travellers been treated with cruelty, except in such cases as those of Mr. Rijnhardt and M. Dutreuil de Rheins, who fell into the hands of brigands and were murdered. Explorers subsequent to Mr. Sarat have added but little to our knowledge of Lhassa. All they tell us of it is that they have not been there, and that the only reason they refrained from penetrating the capital was the fear of doing so headless. It is remarkable that with a Viceroy in whom the love of exploration is so deeply ingrained, no formal proposals have gone forth from India as to an exchange of visits. It may be, however, that Lord Curzon who is personally acquainted with the bulk of Central Asia, contemplates endeavouring to lift the veil after the conclusion of his period of office in India. We have no authority for saying that his Excellency will. But considering that his star is so greatly in the ascendant and that so much success attends all he undertakes, we can only regard it as an opportunity lost if he does not attempt to open up the Forbidden Country to Indian trade.

THE PROTECTION OF PURDANASHINS. Miss Cornelia Sorabji whose recent article in the "Times" on the legal position of the purdanashin lady and the need for competent female legal advisers attracted a great deal of attention, returns to the subject in the current "Asiatic Quarterly Review." The Tai Maharaj case at Poona would seem to lend support to Miss Sorabji's plea while experience of the Native States, where intrigue and secrecy are the natural order, justifies the claim for the protection of the purdanashin. The law itself safeguards the purdanashin, but the difficulty is to get it set in motion, and to secure that the purdah women whose property and interests are the prey of their male relatives shall have disinterested advice. The widowed purdanashin who may be the owner of a life estate in property as large as an English county is, says Miss Sorabji, generally illiterate even as regards her own vernacular. In the management of her estate she has to act entirely through her Indian agent. In the worst cases he is practically sole trustee, and where secrecy and concealment are the natural atmosphere, the danger of this trust being abused is obvious. Miss Sorabji declares that the "trustee" has been known to compel a transfer to himself of almost all the woman's proprietary rights, while it has been found that owing to the custom in the zenanas of signing blank documents, the purdanashin has been compelled to pay rent to her trustee for the privilege of living in her own house. In another case, the lady's estate supplied the funds for vexatious actions brought against her and on the costs of which the faithful trustee obtained a heavy percentage. In a third case, a widow of eighteen succeeded to a life interest in property which was to be divided among the community at her death. Even the pigeons and the pariah dogs were thus interested in her death. The lady was a very healthy person, and after the chief residuary legatees had failed to terminate her existence, they made an arrangement with the trustee and applied to the court to have the estate taken away on the ground that if she was not mad she was immoral to an impossible degree. To enable the purdanashin to obtain competent legal advice, Miss Sorabji suggests first that the practice of the law might be thrown open to women in India in the regular way. There are serious objections to that course which Miss Sorabji readily recognises and as an alternative she suggests that the remedy for the difficulty may be found through the executive. In the Court of Wards Department there is an officer, part of whose duties it is to interview purdanashin Wards of Court through the curtain, and it is urged that in these cases a woman nominated by government and possessing a good legal education should be substituted for a man. If the lady so selected were permitted to take private practice her sphere of usefulness would be extended, and, doubtless, as Miss Sorabji observes, she would be able to prevent much needless litigation. Obstacles would, of course, be placed in her way, but a lady having the authority of Government behind her would be able to make short work of these. The greatest difficulty about the matter seems to lie in finding the lady with the necessary qualifications of knowledge and tact for the duties which would be required of her.

BARBAROUS PRACTICE. THE Calcutta Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has forwarded to us a volume dealing with an abominable practice which is in vogue amongst the native butchers of Calcutta and district. Owing to the impetus in the trade in hides with America, and the fact that larger and longer skins are generally supposed to fetch more money the butchers of Calcutta, or at any rate some of them, have taken to the atrocious practice of flaying goats alive, and thus securing for the skin a longer neck. An incision is made in front of each eye, and the suffering animal is not despatched until the whole of the skin of the head has been removed. It seems hard to believe that in any civilised city such diabolical cruelty could exist for even a short time. As a matter of fact the law prescribes six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 as the punishment for this offence, but the prospect of such punishment appears to have little effect upon the butchers who are in the habit of committing the atrocity. Mr. Lees, the Secretary of the S. P. C. A. at Calcutta, has sent a circular to all the hide merchants of that city, asking if they know of the practice, whether it is on the increase and whether a feasible step can be suggested which would put a stop to it. It is gratifying to note that although almost all the hide dealers of Calcutta are aware of the practice they are all bitterly opposed to it, and could they put a stop to it would be only too ready to do so. The difficulty which stands in the way of their taking concerted action upon the matter however, is the impossibility of recognising the skin of a goat which has been flayed alive. Although these skins are lengthy as regards the neck that may also be the case with skins which have been legitimately flayed after the animal is dead. One curious fact about this unpalatable business is that the butchers are not only cruel, but senseless, for the practice does not bring them an extra pice as the skin of the neck is useless. The only way of putting a stop to this practice which has been suggested up to the present is that the police should insist upon all goats being killed at the public abbatoir. But we fail to see how this will be effected if the police have ineffectually tried to stop the practice by means of imprisonment and fines as has been stated. Any way we congratulate the S. P. C. A. on having taken the matter up. The suppression of such an atrocity would be more than worth all the labour expended in bringing it about.

RUSSIAN TRADE. During the last two or three years Russia has been passing through a grave commercial crisis, which seriously affects all industries, and notably the southern iron industries. After an unusually active year of railway construction in 1899 the Government, presumably on account of insufficient means, suddenly stopped, or almost stopped, further expenditure thereon in 1900 while orders for railway building materials underwent a great and sudden decrease with results which were most keenly felt by the Southern iron industry. The cause of this scarcity of money in the State coffers has been variously assigned to the stringency of the money-market caused by the South African War, the too rapid industrial developments in Russia, the Chinese troubles, the German financial panic, and the recurrent bad harvests in Russia. The present situation, however, contains some encouraging features. Signs are not wanting that public confidence is being restored in Russia and prices have already shown a tendency to increase inquiries to become more numerous. Again the trying period through which the iron industries are passing doubtless has done and will do much to teach the salutary lesson of economy of management, to which too little attention was paid during the preceding prosperous years.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the English Mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday and is due here at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE two new Cunard ships are to be built by Fairfield, on the Clyde, and Vickers Son and Maxim of Barrow-in-Furness. They are said to be 750 feet long, 29,000 tons displacement; engines over 50,000 I. H. P., and are intended for 25 knots speed with three screws. These boats will be the fastest ships afloat.

IN the European Press Camp at Delhi, on Saturday night, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, the officer in charge of the Camp, was presented with an Indian silver bowl as a mark of the Press representatives' appreciation of his great courtesy and attention to them during their stay in the camp. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. V. Chirol of the London "Times."

THE POST OFFICE brought out a special Postal Guide during the Delhi Durbar, artistically bound in white with gold monogram and the Royal Arms embossed on the cover. The chief feature in this Guide were two pages for the special Delhi Durbar issue of Coronation stamps, 2,000 sets of which only were issued, and, needless to say, were promptly bought up by eager philatelists.

SIR Charles Cayzer, M. P., has returned from Delhi owing to the indisposition of Lady Cayzer, who will spend some time at Matheran prior to returning Home.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Rampur has remitted arrears of land revenue amounting to a lakh and three quarters in honour of the King-Emperor's Coronation.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th December, 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 172,357 maunds and Rs. 11,832 in the earnings.

AN observant correspondent contributes the following to a native contemporary:—"Lady and Lord Curzon seemed to have enjoyed their happiest day in their joint lives when making the State entry the other day. They were wreathed in beaming broad contortionate smiles all the way from the railway station to the corner of the Rajpore road where the procession closed."

So great was the traffic on the Northern Railway lines on Friday and Saturday between specials for visitors departing from Delhi and trains bringing troops to Bombay for Somaliland, and Boers for the Transvaal, that the mail train which should have arrived at 11-30 at the Victoria Terminus, did not arrive until 1-45 Madras time. It is satisfactory to record that no accident happened on any of the lines.

SIR JOHN ELLIOT, the Meteorological Reporter, who will shortly retire, is at present in Bombay in connection with the transference of the Observatory from Colaba to Alibag. The new Observatory is estimated to cost from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,00 . The prospect of the introduction of electric traction on the Bombay tramway system has necessitated the selection of a site for the Observatory at least ten miles away from the course of the electric trams. Within a less distance the delicate recording instruments at the Observatory are liable to be affected by the electric current.

"Commercial Intelligence" publishes a criticism of Indian railway management in connection with coal traffic which might profitably be studied by the managers of the Companies mostly concerned. The information on which the article is based is derived from the Report of the Committee recently appointed to enquire into the facilities for handling coal at the port of Calcutta. The writer points out that one of the lines engaged in carrying coal from the collieries to the docks had four separate types of wagon in use and another Company no fewer than nine differing wagons. Some of these wagons were so constructed that the only possible way of unloading them was to employ coolies to lift out the coal from the top.

ONE of the incidents of the Durbar was the ejection of a number of English members of Parliament from their position on the occasion of the State Entry into Delhi. For the purpose of viewing the procession half a dozen members of Parliament and others had secured seats in the north Tower of the Jumma Masjid. After they had been there a couple of hours, an aide-de-camp came along and requested them to leave as the place had been reserved for the Viceroy's personal guests. Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Charles Cayzer indignantly protested, and the on-lookers were treated to the spectacle of English members of the House of Commons for once playing the role of Irish members and defying authority. Like the Irish members, however, they were obliged to leave. Among those who were participators in the incident were Sir Charles Cayzer M. P., Sir Christopher Furness M. P., the Hon. V. Peel, M. P. Sir Charles Maclaren, M. P., and Sir Alfred Haslam, M. P., while Lord Killanin and Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., were close enough to see and hear the indignant protests of their colleagues.

A RAILWAY REVOLUTION.

THE ABOLITION OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

(BY FRANK FAYANT.)

Will electricity pull English railways out of the slough of ultra-conservatism! Although electric tramways are still in their infancy, their competition is alarming the steam railways. The spread of tramways will be rapid. They will eat more and more into the earnings of their big rivals. Soon they will be stretching between distant towns. How are the steam railways to meet the attack?

The North-Eastern takes the bull by the horns; it will pit its own electric trains against the electric invaders. Forty miles of its Newcastle suburban track will be equipped with electric power. Is this step the beginning of the electrification of steam railways? Does it sound the death knell of the steam locomotive?

The electrical engineer says it does, emphatically, without hesitation.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

Looking over the field, the most casual observer must feel that England is on the eve of a revolution in railway transportation, writes Mr. Frank Fayant in the "Daily Express." The Lancashire and Yorkshire has decided to electrify the Liverpool-Southport line.

In the railway shops at Crewe experiments are going on, having in view the electrification of the entire North-Western line.

The Brighton Company, alarmed by the proposal of a rival electric line from London to the coast, is giving electric traction, in the words of Lord Cottesloe, its "serious attention." The Caledonian Railway, I am credibly informed, is planning to electrify its entire system. The Great Eastern has asked experts to make a report on the economy of turning certain of its lines over to electric trains.

Sir Ernest Paget of the Midland says that the railways will be gradually electrified, electric mortors being sent out to take the places of worn-out steam locomotives.

The Great Northern, which is building two electric tubes in London, is ready to electrify its suburban and branch lines.

The Taff Vale is looking into electric traction. The Mersey Railway is to be electrified. These are straws which show which way the wind blows.

No railway in the world has yet attempted to handle its main heavy traffic with electric power; but this radical step will soon be taken on more than one railway. One of the first railways to make this experiment will be the Great Northern, Mr. James J. Hill's road in the American North-West.

FOR HEAVY HAULAGE.

The Great Northern, with its five thousand miles of track stretching across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is the most economically managed line in the States. Mr. Hill makes his trains earn more than the trains on any other railway. He proposes to further cut-down expenses by harnessing the water falls in the mountains to pull his trains over them. Mr. Hill intended at first to use electric locomotives only to haul trains through the new Cascade tunnel, which is two and a half miles long. But now he is going to extend the electrification over a division of sixty-six miles.

This is quite the roughest bit of track on the Great Northern. Monster mountain-climbing engines in pairs haul the trains over this division. These engines have a ravenous appetite for coal. They say Mr. Hill scowls every time he sees the Cascade coal bills. He has to pay about eleven shillings a ton for coal up there: while the competing railway—the Northern Pacific—mines its own coal at a cost of about five shillings a ton.

Now Mr. Hill is going [illegible] buying coal for the Cascade division; the gluttonous mountain engines will be sent to a more level country; and the mountain cataracts will be harnessed to turbines, and made to produce electricity to drive electric locomotives.

England has no water power available for large power production. Here the production of electric power must be done by burning coal. The railway locomotive is very wasteful of fuel. The best it has been made to do under the most favourable conditions is to get a "horse-power-hour" out of four or five pounds of coal.

HOW TO GET POWER.

But in huge central power stations, where boilers are packed together in long rows, one pound of coal will produce a "horse-power-hour." The railway coal bill in this country is about £5 000,000 a year. Electric power on the railways would halve this. Electricity is plastic. It can be carried immense distances in one form and used in another.

Out in India they have just harnessed the Falls of the Cauvery and are carrying the power a hundred miles through the wilds to the Kolar Goldfields.

The railways in Oakland, California, are run by electric power brought from 180 miles away in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In Pulmas County, California, 30 ,00 horse power will be developed in the mountains and carried 250 miles away to San Francisco.

To develop this enormous energy use will be made of a 1,6 0 foot fall of water, the greatest pressure ever applied to a turbine. By using a current of very high pressure—5 , 0 or 60,000 volts—energy is carried hundreds of miles without serious leakage. It would be an engineering feat of no great difficulty to operate the "Twopenny Tube" by power generated in Paris or Liverpool.

When English railways use electric locomotives to carry passengers from London to Aberdeen great central power stations will be constructed in a few strategic points near the coal mines, and electric cables will carry the energy many miles away to sub-stations, from which it will be fed to the trains.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

On the Continent and in America great strides have been made in the direction of long-distance, high-speed electric travel. The Valtellina Railway, in Italy, carries passengers and goods by power obtained up in the mountains.

Another important electric railway just completed is the Chicago and Elgin, in the States. Here the trains are run on a scheduled speed of forty miles an hour, and the motors are capable of developing a rate of seventy miles an hour.

For a long time the New Haven Railway, in the Eastern States, has been operating some of its branch lines by electricity. Along the Hudson River, between Albany and Hudson, there is a forty-mile electric railway, built for the heaviest trains. Speeds above fifty miles an hour are ordinary.

For suburban traffic the motorcar is chosen in preference to the electric locomotive. This is the plan adopted by the North-Eastern for its Newcastle experiment. But for heavy, long-distance traffic—London to Liverpool, for example—it is probable that the electric locomotive will be used. What possibilities there are in electric locomotives may be judged from the fact that the most powerful railway engine in the world is an electric locomotive in use in the Baltimore tunnel, near the American seaboard.

The New York Central Railway, which runs 300 passenger trains a day through a long tunnel to the heart of New York, will soon bring all its trains into town by electric locomotives.

One has only to make a rough guess at the capital invested in railway rolling stock in his country to realise what it would mean to throw all the steam locomotives on the "scrap-heap" and adapt wagons and carriages for the new power. This would be a frightful loss, and the construction of electric locomotives and motor-cars to replace the destroyed engines would be an enormous cost.

Then would come the building of great power stations and the "wiring" of the tracks, another huge outlay. Obviously no heavy English railway, like the North-Western, for example, could shoulder the burden of the enormous fixed charges that would be piled up by the complete change from steam to electric power.

Already home railways are staggering under excessive capital charges. As Sir Ernest Paget, of the Midland, told the company's shareholders, electrification must be gradual; as steam rolling stock wears out it will be replaced by electric rolling stock. Suburban and branch lines will be equipped one after another, and then the main lines will be attacked, section by section.

But the change will come rapidly enough. Many of us will ride from London to Liverpool on electric trains in less than three hours.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

KHEDIVIAL STEAMER ORDERED THROUGH.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Turkey has not yet replied to the British protest egarding the Dardanelles question.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The British Embassy having vainly sought to rocure for vessels of the Khedivial Company he permission granted to some companies pass the Dardanelles without stopping instructed he Kahira, which was leaving yesterday, not to op.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

SKIRMISH WITH THE MULLAH.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Two hundred and forty copper tanks inlaid with n adapted for conveyance on the backs of animals being sent to Somaliland for the use of the xpedition.

A skirmish between our Scouts and those of the ullah took place on the 7th instant fifteen miles uth of Bohotle. Four of our prisoners report that he Mullah has sent two columns to attack friendly ibes, while a third column remains in the vicinity prevent the Bohotle garrison assisting the friendes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Marconi system between England and merica will be open to the public about the 0th instant. President Roosevelt sends the first essage to the King, Marconi himself transmitting t.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The First Dragoons are under orders for India an early date.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTITUDE OF THE BOER LEADERS.

A WISE RESOLVE.

After hearing Mr. Chamberlain's speech, the Boer aders advised their followers to accept the situation d not make useless demands and to co-operate th the Government.

THE DELHI DURBAR

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VIEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" prints an article which scusses the reasons for the willingness and pride th which so many Princes have assembled to knowledge the sovereignty of the King-Emperor. e article remarks that there is no bond so strong willing service. The whole Durbar is eloquent the simple fact that we honestly try to rule India r India's good. If Lord Curzon has brought that me to us by the pomp and circumstance of this nique occasion he has fully justified his Viceroyalty, r a sense of responsibility towards those people hose destinies are placed in our hands is the secret the success of British rule.

THE VENEZUELA IMBROGLIO.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister to Venezuela, has sailed for Washington.

THE MAILS

ADEN, JANUARY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, with the English Mails of the [illegible]nd instant, left for Bombay at 0 a.m. to-day, and the steamer India for Colombo nd Australia at the same time and date.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated ondon, the 9th instant, says :—

The "Daily Telegraph' states there is no truth hatever in the rumour that their Majesties the ing and Queen are going to cruise in the Mediterranean.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE DAVIDSON.

The death is announced of Mr. George Davidson ormerly of Calcutta.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

Mr. Simpson, of the Telegraph Department, has ccessfully established a system of wireless teleaphy between Saugor Island and the pilot brig the Bay of Bengal. The distance bridged is out 45 miles.

THE celebrated Council of Trent, the most portant ever summoned by the Roman Catholic urch, was formally opened 339 years ago. Its ings extended, with various prorogations, over eriod of eighteen years, and through no fewer n five pontificates, commencing with Paul III. ending with Pius IV.

CRICKET.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 12.

This match was begun at Peshawar to-day. Key won the toss and sent in Hornby and Williams against the bowling of Lannowe and Magniac. With the score at 53 Williams was bowled. Hollins put on 111 runs for the second wicket when Hornby was caught at the wicket for a bright 72. Hollins for the fourth time exceeded the hundred. After making 120 in brilliant and faultless style he was clean bowled.

The match was not commenced till 1-30 as several of the home side were on duty for the Duke of Connaught, who in the afternoon was an interested spectator. The wicket was the best the Authentics have played on since leaving Bombay. The fielding of the home side was keen and good, but the bowling lacked sting on such a good wicket. Clayton, Aspinall, and Ridley are standing down. Clayton's thumb is still bad. Scores :—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

Hornby, c Henslowe, b Alderton	72
Williams, b Lannowe	28
Hollins, b Lancaster	120
hinnery, c Neale, b Alderton	22
Raphael, not out	64
Key, c Lannowe, b Humphreys	36
Extras	8
Total for 6 wickets	350

CHARGE OF BRINGING FALSE COMPLAINT.

POONA, JANUARY 12.

The European convict Ulett who is now undergoing a sentence in the Yerrowda Central Jail, was placed before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, by his Superintendent Captain Laing for bringing a false complaint against Mr. Just, the Jail official, before Mr. Brander, First Class Magistrate in order to cause Mr. Brander to use his lawful power to the injury and annoyance of the said Mr. Just, the Deputy Jailor. Ulett accused Mr. Just of theft and criminal breach of trust. He said that Mr. Just caused seven frames and four chairs to be made without tendering any payment, and that he had three boxes made out of Government wood, filled them with prison gram, and sent the same out of Jail. Mr. Just also received bribes from prisoners' friends. All these complaints I shall endeavour to prove were made with the intention of causing the Examining Magistrate to use his lawful power to the moral hurt of Mr. Just. I shall endeavour to prove Ulett was seen to have been deep in clandestine conversation with certain of the witnesses called by him. When the case was heard in the open court Ulett failed in two cases to secure the services of false witnesses.

Captain Laing was the first to go in the witness box and gave out the facts as mentioned in the complaint.

Mr Just was next called. He stated that Ulett had been instigated by Perett who at one time was a convict warder and had great power over the convicts. Perett was in possession of a large sum of money for purchasing seeds for the garden. After the case in Mr. Brander's court, Perett, on account of his influence over the jail population, was transferred to Bombay.

Cursetjee Jamsetjee, late book keeper of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, was next called. He said he was released on the Coronation day. Ulett tried to induce him to give false evidence against Mr. Just. In examining this witness, Captain Laing put some leading questions. The Court pointed out very strongly the irregularity on the part of the prosecutor, but Captain Laing went on committing the same offence through inexperience to prosecute. Witness was allowed to tell his own story. He said he was ordered to make certain statements, and was threatened with flogging and grinding work if he refused. Questioned by the Court if he was really frightened by the threat, witness said that European prisoners can do anything they liked in the Yerrowda Jail.

Mahomed Ebrahim, who is undergoing a sentence of five years for cutting his wife's nose, said that Ulett asked him to make certain statements before Mr. Brander.

The case was then adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Ca[illegible] Dominique Martinique. St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique. St. Lucia. St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable from Sanfrancisco to Hawai opened for international traffic. Rate [illegible] per word Rs. 4-10 via Teheran or Suez and north American cables.

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THE mysteries [illegible] of the peerage of tis realm are many and deep. [illegible] Much light is thrown upon this fascinating subject [illegible] in the new volume of "Dod's Peerage' (Sampson [illegible] ow), a work which has been known in the parlours o[illegible]f Mayfair for 6 years past. In the first place, there [illegible] are far more titles in existence than peers to car[illegible] them. Consequently, there are several peers w[illegible] are blessed with a multiplicity of titles :—The [illegible] Duke of Atholl has 22 titles, the Duke of Argyll [illegible] 17 title, the Duke of Hamilton 16 titles, the Marquess [illegible] of Fife 15 titles, the Duke of Buccleuch 15 titles, t[illegible] Duke of Abercorn 12 titles, the Marquess of Lans[illegible]downe 13 titles. Often the eldest son of a peer car[illegible] his father's second title, though only by courtes[illegible]. But even here there is no certainty ; for instanc[illegible] the heir-apparent of the Lansdowne family in alte[illegible]nate generations is styled Earl of Kerry, and th[illegible] title of Shelburne disappears from view. Someti[illegible]mes the courtesy title of a peer's heirapparent or gr[illegible]andson has no existence among his father's titles—[illegible] Lord Trafalgar and Lord Bertie, for instance. At [illegible] at the present moment nearly 100 peers, or more th[illegible] an one-third of the number whose sons might bea[illegible] courtesy titles, are without sons to bear them. Singularly enough, on the other hand, despite this plethora of titles, there are a dozen cases of multiplication of the same title. There are five Lords Howard, five Lords Hamilton, four Lords Grey, four Lords Stewart (or Stuart), three Lords Boyle, three Lords Bruce, three Lords Douglas, three Lords Hay, three Lords Herbert, three Lords Hill, three Lords Montagu, and duplicates in abundance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE PARA RUBBER TRADE.

GROWING DEMANDS IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

IN a report on the prospects of the Brazilian rubber trade the United States Consul at Para says the political troubles in the Acre territory have had a serious effect upon the rubber trade throughout that region, and will undoubtedly result in largely reducing the crop. The rubber produced on the Beni and the Acre is considered the best that comes to Para and its loss will, therefore, be felt by shippers and importers alike. It is said that the caoutchouc forests of Peru, from which nearly the whole supply of this product has heretofore been drawn, are practically exhausted, as the result of the wasteful methods pursued by the gatherers. It appears, however, that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of caoutchouc in the little-known regions about the Upper Madeira. In the near future, gatherers must look to Bolivia for their supply of this gum. It it understood that a strong effort will be made to prevent their destroying the trees a in Peru. Experts state that the tree can be tapped in a special manner and its gum extracted year by year for a long term before it becomes exhausted. A serious obstacle to the successful production of rubber on the head waters of the Madeira is the system of taxation now in effect. Rubber merchants are charged 23 per cent. ad valorem export duty by the State of Matto Grosso. The State of Amazonas also charges 23 per cent duty. The supply of balata in sight is said to be so great that no fears of a shortage need be entertained for years to come, if the business is properly and intelligently handled. Experts report that there is not a tributary to the Amazon which does not show forests of this tree upon its banks. The importance of this new industry in Brazil may be realized when it is known that the market price of balata is equal to that of the best rubber and the cost of production is less than one-tenth that of rubber. Balata has another advantage in that it does not necessitate the risk of life attendant upon the gathering of rubber. The balata grows upon high ground, as well as on the margins of the swampy streams, where the fevers lurk. It is a common saying in Para that every ton of rubber from the upper river costs two lives. This can never be said of balata, for men may work at this industry with no greater risk than usually attends any labour in the Tropics ; and four men will gather as many kilograms of balata per day as thirty men can obtain of boracha. At present there are three syndicates in the field to produce gutta-percha, one English, one Belgian, and one German.

A report on the trade of Siberia, by Mr. Henry Cooke, British Commercial Agent in Russia, contains the interesting information that the commercial, as apart from the official world of Russia, hardly, as yet, regards the Siberian Railway with the eager attention it attracts abroad ; foreign countries naturally closely follow the possibilities it opens out as a medium of international transport east and west. The trade connections of Western countries with the nations of the Pacific are incomparably greater than those of Russia herself with either China or Japan. Russia's trade intercourse with her Asiatic neighbours is comparatively inconsiderable. Siberia itself, so far, with the exception of its grain and more recent butter trade, may be said to have no very noticeable international commerce. It has no manufacturing industry. The whole country is more or less undeveloped. Its population is only about 8,000,000, and is almost solely engaged in agricultural pursuits. One of the first direct results of the completion of the western section of the railway has been the extremely rapid progress made in the production and export of Siberian butter, chiefly owing to the continually growing demand for this product in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom and Denmark are the principal centres of demand, though the Siberian product is also met with so far east as Dalni and Port Arthur, and even in China and Japan. Now, too, with the establishment of direct communication "via" Riga, Siberian butter reaches the London market direct, and not under Danish marks or "via" Denmark only. Prices at the nearest market range from 19s. to 22s. per 36 lbs., in the Government of Tobolsk, and from 20s. to 24s. in that of Tomsk. Of the total import of tea to Russia, amounting in 1900 to 126,125,678 lbs., and valued at about £7,870,500 from all countries, the distribution according to country of despatch was about as follows :—Great Britain, 9,740,886 lbs., valued at about £889,500 ; China, 108,389,626 lbs., valued at about £16,064,900 ; Ceylon, 5,032,610 lbs., valued at about £838,800 ; East Indis, 2,206,623 lbs., valued at about £367 800. It seems possible that the indirect trade in tea to Russia, via the United Kingdom, will now be considerably curtailed. Most foreign food products will be in but limited demand, says Mr. Cooke. It is more in manufactured articles, technical goods and appliances, &c., which Russia cannot make and cannot do without, that trade may be done in Siberia, including also such comparative luxuries as cycles, typewriters, photographic appurtenances, &c., for which the growth of Siberian towns must create a certain demand. It would be premature to expect any very sudden or wide awakening of commercial or industrial enterprise, so far as to affect foreign trade openings at least, in a country whose area exceeds that of the whole of Europe, but whose population is that of the British Isles of two centuries ago.

Discussing the general position of the New York market for securities in their circular dated December 13, received by mail this week, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of Wall-street, say that until it is proved that January disbursements and settlements can be safely passed there will be no real improvement in the stock market. The monetary situation is still the controlling factor, and the fact that immediate conditions are unfavourable to speculative operations appears to be thoroughly appreciated. Money continues scarce and high, because credit has been over-expanded, because the legitimate demand for currency is exceedingly large, because the country is encumbered with an inelastic currency system, and because large sums are still locked up in syndicate operations. There has been very considerable liquidation during the last three months owing to the caution of banks ; and the heavy foreign debt incurred by American borrowings in Europe last year has been very materially reduced. To this extent the financial situation has been improved ; yet the financial horizon is not by any means clear, and the long-distance view calls for continued prudence. Loans are still expanded and surplus reserves low. In ordinary seasons the close of December witnesses an influx of currency and the building up of reserves, but this winter the return movement of funds has been very tardy owing to crop demands, trade activity, and real estate speculation in the West. December is usually a month of high interest rates, and last year call loans fluctuated between 6 and 15 per cent in the closing mont . In January large sums will be disbursed for interest and dividends, and currency should return more freely from the interior. Then we may witness a better undertone and greater activity in the stock market. Meanwhile, according to the same authorities, the West is still undergoing a period of great development. Little of the conservatism so marked in Eastern financial circles can be found in the West. Speculation there is going on unchecked, and Western optimism contrasts with the undisguised caution practised in New York bank parlours, where the consequences of stringency and the vast multiplication of securities during the last five years are the most readily appreciated. But even in the interior there are signs of a halt. The iron trade, though well sold ahead, is less pressed with orders than a year ago. Prices have been shaded and kept down, perhaps to discourage new competition, and the premiums paid for prompt delivery have disappeared. Railroad earnings show large gross returns, but the gains are less pronounced and increased expenses are manifest in smaller net returns. The effect of advancing rates is yet to be seen. The coal situation is proving an embarrassing feature in the case, not only in the scarcity of an article of prime necessity, but also in the enhanced cost of manufacturing which it imposes. Silver is selling at low record prices, throwing an unsettling element into trade with silver-using countries and checking American exports of cotton goods to a point that will force export mills to turn their looms on products for the home market unless some other outlet is forthcoming. Foreign exchange has ruled firm, and moderate gold shipments were again made to South America on London account, as in the previous week. Maize was beginning to move more freely, and a better supply of bills was anticipated in consequence ; but gold shipments after the new year would cause no surprise, although American indebtedness abroad has been greatly diminished during the last few months, some experts giving the recent reduction at over dls. 100,000,000 or, say, £20,000,000.

A Berlin correspondent sends a message announcing a big combine of Swedish match manufacturers. According to this, Jonkopings Tandsticksfabrik, the oldest and best known firm of the kind, has joined the syndicate, and also the "Vulcan" factory of Gothenburg, which produces one-fifth of all the matches made in Sweden. With regard to the "Vulcan" it was expected that some opposition would be forthcoming, but the syndicate promptly clinched matters by acquiring the bulk of the company's shares. Confirmation of this report was obtained from Messrs. Bryant and May, Limited, Bow, by a representative of "[illegible].I.," who was informed that four other Swedish factories besides those above-mentioned were concerned in the amalgamation. The Managing Director was not disposed to discuss the matter, but with regard to the "Vulcan" Works said he thought the firm had entered the combination willingly. In reply to a question as to how the Combine would affect the trade, he said that, "if anything, it will probably make the fight less keen and put an end to competition." From inquiries in other quarters it appears that the Swedish combine is the work of the interests identified with the Diamond Match Company, whose attack on the English market resulted in the ignoble capitulation of Messrs. Bryant and May. It is the ambition of the Diamond Match Company to control the entire output of matches throughout the world. We understand that negotiations to this end have been in progress on the Continent for a considerable time. So far, however, the German, Norwegian, and Belgian manufacturers have not evinced a disposition to fall in with the idea, and it remains to be seen to what extent the capture of the Swedish factories will alter the position. In addition to the Jonkopings Tandsticksfabrik and the Vulcan factories, the Combine includes an Uddevalla (Gothenburg) concern and the three factories of Trummerg's successors. All these are firms of good standing, and the six factories are perhaps the best in the country. The "Vulcan" factory is the largest in Sweden. It is certain that a stiff price will have to be paid for these businesses. Now, the Diamond Match Company is not run on philanthropic lines, and it seems very likely that their Continental campaign is about to be prosecuted with a little more vigour and on different lines. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that, whatever the ideas of the Diamond Company may be, the principal match importers in London do not consider the prices of wood safety matches (which for the time are mainly concerned) can be raised appreciably by any combination. The factories, it is thought, are too numerous, while the Belgian and German trade is in particularly strong hands. It is generally admitted that there is an over-production of matches, but apparently nobody outside the embryo Trust believes the output can be controlled. Last year we imported four millions gross boxes of matches, Sweden sending three-quarters of the total. The values were:—Total trade, £222,000 ; Swedish trade, £172,000. It may be added that at the present time safety matches are retailed in England at 1d. and upwards per dozen boxes. At the lowest rate this means about 720 matches for a penny !

Captain Ryder's recent lecture before the Royal Geographical Society contained an interesting account of the exploration and surveying work in which he has been lately engaged in Yun-nan. The lecturer expressed the opinion that the only line into China from Burmah that could ever be constructed was the line which Captain Watts Jones followed through up to Ta-li-fu and so on to Yun-nan-fu. The first suggestion made was for a railway up through Siam and up the Mekong Valley. This was impossible ; the Mekong was a river which ran in deep gorges, with no inhabitants but those of a few miserable hamlets. When they came, however, to consider the question of a line from the Kunlong ferry up the Nam Tin Valley they once more entered the regions of possibility ; and the Yun-nan Company did a very public-spirited action in originating their expedition, while the Government of India showed their anxiety to obtain more trustworthy information, and to get the country well surveyed by attaching to the expedition several good native surveyors as well as himself. Any railway experts who discussed that question with their maps and reports before them were, at any rate, basing their opinions on trustworthy "data." There was no doubt that a great future lay before the whole of China, in which Yun-nan would not be behindhand, owing to its proximity to English and French possessions, to its richness in minerals, and to the fact that, while Burmah and Tongking were low and feverish, Yun-nan rejoiced in a splendid climate, due to the high elevation at which most of the towns lay. There was, however, every variety of elevation. In the north-west corner the three large rivers flowed at a height of 7,000 ft. above sea level with ranges of 20,000 ft. and upwards intervening ; they left the province at elevations nearer 1,000 ft. The cultivated plains all lay between 5,000 and 8,000 ft. above sea level. In the matter of cultivation the Chinese were past masters. They displayed a wonderful amount of ingenuity in terracing their fields, and in their aqueducts and irrigation channels. Two crops were grown annually in Yun-nan on most lands ; the first, taking advantage of the rainy season, was usually rice ; the second, wheat, opium, and peas or beans in about equal proportions. In the neighbourhood of every village were numerous vegetable gardens, even the poorest mule-driver or labourer insisting on some vegetable with his rice, if he could not afford pork. Should a railway be constructed connecting Burmah with Yun-nan, a large trade would arise in foodstuffs, crops preferring a cold climate such as existed on the uplands of Yun-nan being exported to Burmah, while rice would be sent up from the low-lying lands of Burmah into Yun-nan. At present no such trade existed owing to the very expensive means of transport. The journeys of himself and his companions differed from most previous ones in that they were primarily surveyors ; they had, therefore, been able to produce accurate maps of nearly the whole of Yun-nan.

With reference to public works in Argentina the Buenos Ayres "Standard" reports as follows :—"The tenders for the works of enlargement of the port of the capital have been opened. According to the conditions of the tender, preference was to be given to the firm of Douglas, Vignoles, and Co., if their tender offered as favourable terms as any other that might be presented. Only one other, by Maraini and Co., (comprising five different proposals), was presented ; as regards cost, the highest amount for which they ask (dol. 5,090,000 gold) is nearly a million less than that of Douglas, Vignoles, and Co., and both firms offer to accept financial arrangements satisfactory to the Government. The tenders for the purchase of the Andine Railway will be opened on December 1. The minimum price fixed is dols.6,000,000 gold It is probable that offers will be made by the Buenos Ayres and Rosario and the Pacific Railway Companies. The later Company has not yet signed the contract for the construction of a new line from Villa Mercedes to La Paz in Mendoza, which would be almost parallel with that of the Great Western, and would establish a ruinous competition with it. The law granting the concession required the contract to be signed in a month, that brief period having been fixed to prevent negotiations for arrangement between the two companies. Nevertheless, the month has lapsed, and it is probable that the companies are trying to come to terms. This may be gathered from statements made by the chairman of the Great Western Company at the recent meeting of shareholders, and from the fact that the general manager and the chief accountant and chief engineer of that Company were summoned to London a few weeks ago.

AN Arizona man has just committed suicide in a cemetery. A local paper issues an appeal "to those about to emulate" to invite the coroner, jury, and undertaker to be on hand at the psychological moment, in order that subsequent fuss and worry may be obviated.

NOTES FROM KHANDESH.

Our Khandesh correspondent, writing on Friday, says :- The Proclamation of H. M. the King Emperor was celebrated in a quiet and modest way in most towns of the district. The fact is that in most cases the inhabitants were living in huts for fear of plague, and the glorification of vacated kutcheries and other buildings by illumination was felt to be rather a farce. However, the poor were fed and clothed the children were given sweets fireworks were let off, and a general holiday was observed. The necessary part of the proceedings, the reading of the Proclamation, was duly carried out by the authorities.

Two pleasant Christmas camps were formed for the holidays. One was under the auspices of Mr. Pogson, our genial D S P, and Mrs. Pogson, to shoot over the well known Goresgaon jungles. It included the assistants to Mr Pogson and guests. We have not heard of the amount of the bag, but it seems the only tiger to be found was let off. The second camp was in the Satpura jungles, north of Shirpur. It consisted of Mr. DeWinton and Mr. and Mrs. Simcox only, the other guests invited having "previous engagements" at Delhi and elsewhere. A fine tigress and two panthers were bagged, besides smaller game. The camp was struck by an extraordinary hailstorm which broke over the Western Satpuras on the evening of the 5th instant. The hail stones though not as big as the British egg, fairly rivalled those laid by the indigenous murgi. One tent was blown down and others were saved with difficulty. Next morning the ground was seen to be strewn with leaves and shoots of trees, and still unmelted hail stones. Numerous doves and other small birds were picked up by the local Bhils, and one dead phursa or viper was also found. The weather since has been close and unhealthy.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

THE Coronation was celebrated at Nagpur on the 1st instant. All the communities had arranged some ceremonial or other in accordance with their own peculiar customs. Arches bearing suitable inscriptions and mottoes were erected on the public thoroughfares and were gaily decorated with flag and bunting. The principal roadsides were lined with stands of lamp, and many of the streets were spanned with strings of flags and bannerettes. Early in the morning Mr. R. H. Craddock, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, went to the Nagpur Central Jail, and had some 60 prisoners released. A Durbar in honour of the auspicious occasion was held in the Museum. The walls of the main room were hung with garlands of flowers, and over the dais was hung a portrait of their Majesties the King and Queen. A guard of honour from the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles was drawn up outside the building. Mr. R. H. Craddock, I.C.S. C.S.I., arrived punctually at 11-45 to open the Durbar. Precisely at noon the Commissioner rose and read the Proclamation in a loud and clear voice, after which a translation of the same in Marathi was read by Rao Bahadur Ram Krishna Rao Pandit, Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur. General sports for the public took place on the maidan on the 2nd instant, and were witnessed by crowds of spectators. There were twelve very interesting events, and Mrs. Craddock kindly gave away the prizes to the winners. Captain Bridges is to be congratulated on his indefatigable exertions for the success of the sports. Sports for the students of the City Schools were held on the 3rd instant at the Nedham Park and for the students of the Sitabaldi Schools in the compound of the Old Residency. Dindis, or processions of natives praying for the welfare of the Emperor, passed through the city on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and Harikirtans were also held in the Town Hall and in certain temples of Sitabaldi and in the Ordnance Lines. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Sohagpur, a town in the Hoshangabad District, at the end of this month, and probably halt there for a few days. It is said that they intend to go out on a shooting excursion into the jungles near Sohagpur, and the necessary arrangements to give them an opportunity of doing so are being made by the civil authorities.

At the Bonded Ware-house near the Railway Station a liberal distribution of food was made to the poor, Mr. Narain Rao Gadgil, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, supervised the arrangements. The Christian poor were fed in the compound of the Roman Catholic Church in large numbers, Seth Jamna Dass Potdar, a local Marwari banker, distributed some cloths to the poor.

One of the most pleasing features of the Coronation celebration was the entertainment of school children. The native shool boys of the Roman Catholic School were treated to sweets on the 1st instant and treats to the students of the Colleges and the smaller schools were held the same day. Sports and treats to European school children came off on the 3rd instant on the cricket ground and Mrs. Craddock kindly gave away the prizes to the winners.

A cruel hoax has been perpetrated on Mr. Lalkaka, the Deputy Post-master General of the Central Provinces. A bogus telegram reporting Mr. Lalkaka's death, and purporting to have been issued by his head assistant, was sent to all postmasters in the province, and it was requested that all post offices should be closed. Messages of condolence poured in from all sides, and all offices were closed as ordered. The author of the telegram has not been traced.

There has been an outbreak of plague in the suburb of Jubbulpore known as the Melenigunj, and hundreds of natives of all classes have closed their houses and left the place.

The B. N. Railway Volunteer Camp which will be held at the end of February next is to be located again at Bilaspur. The weather has been cloudy for the last few days, and rain may be expected. The plague has made its appearance again and a few fatal cases have occurred in the City. Some of the cases were imported and others were indigenous.

The cotton season is in full swing but the various ginning factories and presses are almost idle. There are too many and the work too little for them.

GOLD MINING IN EGYPT.

HUNDREDS of European and American tourists, in pursuit of health or pleasure, now travel on the Nile between Cairo, and Assouan every year, and since the destruction of the Dervish power in the Soudan, Wady Halfa and Khartum have attracted many visitors. Thus the valley of the Nile has become as well known as any part of Europe ; yet within a few miles of the river on either side lies what is practically an unknown land. The sandy waste seen from the river beyond the belt of cultivation to the eastward in no way represents the whole country between the Nile and the Red Sea. At Keneh, in lat. 26 deg. N., the sandy zone which forms the true desert, is but twenty miles wide, whilst in the latitude of Assouan it is fully 150. To the east of this, and bordering the coast of the Red Sea is a chain of lofty and rugged mountains, fifty miles wide. It is this belt of mountainous country (says "Cassier's Magazine") that forms the gold-mining district of Egypt. The most striking physical features of the country are the usually dry water-courses, known as 'wadies.' These take their rise in the mountains, and run down on either side to the Red Sea or to the Nile. In its upper part a wady usually resembles an ordinary torrent-bed, but gradually develops into a long, flat, winding water-course, with cliffs or rocks on either hand, sometimes 200ft. in height, and a bed of sand and pebbles, in which all the lithological constituents of the neighbourhood are represented. Towards the Nile on the west and the Red Sea on the east the wadies gradually lose themselves in the sands of the lower districts, and probably little, if any, of the water which they bring down ever reaches the river or the sea on the surface. The larger mountain masses are usually formed of a hornblendic granite, with pink orthoclase, which gives the whole a strikingly red appearance when seen from a distance. Surrounding these, in the lower ranges, and covering very extensive areas, is a rather fine grained grey granite, passing in places into gneiss, and that into mica schist, traversed by dykes and intrusions of greenstone, felsite, porphyry, and a very fine-grained white, elvan granite. It is in these rocks that most of the auriferous quartz veins were found to occur, and the more the granite was cut up by the intrusive rocks the more frequent and more promising the quartz veins appeared to be.

THE recent action of the German sailors, in eating the dinner provided for the Venezuelan crews, brings to mind the notion of retributive justice entertained by a British recruit. An Officer gave a lecture on soldierly conduct, in the course of which he said :—"If any of you should be in a public-house, and a civilian should enter and use insulting language towards you, you should not retaliate, but drink your beer, get up, and go out quietly.' At the end of his lecture he proceeded to ask questions to test its effect. "Now, Private Atkins," he said, "what should you do if a civilian were to insult you in a public-house?" "Drink 'is beer and 'ook it," was the unexpected reply.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

THE PRESIDENT AND DR SUKHIA.

In the agenda paper for December stood four notices of motion from Dr N. H. E. Sukhia in which he had characterised a particular ruling of the President as "improper" and described certain remarks made by the President as "uncalled for, unwarrantable and "improper," and proceeded to say that "the President was quite wrong in refusing permission to allow Dr. Sukhia to give his explanation there and then for the withdrawal of his proposition!" The fourth notice of motion stated, among other things, that "the President was quite wrong in ruling that the minutes were very erroneously and not fairly entered, . . . inasmuch as several glaring omissions and flagrant inaccuracies were entered as correct, notwithstanding his attention having been timely drawn to them by Dr Sukhia personally, and by a letter from Messrs Kanga and Patel, solicitors, on behalf of Dr. Sukhia, which has been referred to in the said minutes.

The President said that under ordinary circumstances he would have ruled such notices of motion as out of order, but as they related to himself he would rather ask the Corporation to deal with them, He could not help remarking that never in the history of the Corporation had such notices of motion ever been given.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the honour and dignity of the chair were vindicated (Hear, hear.) The President was quite right in observing that never in the history of the Corporation had notices of motion like these been given by a member Such notices were not given by the member on one occasion, but they had been reported from time to time, which in any other body like the Corporation would have rendered the member guilty of gross contumacy, and would have led to far more serious consequences than the Corporation could ever think of. The Corporation could, however, by virtue of the inherent authority vested in them, express it as their opinion that the conduct of a member, who put forward such notices of motion, was most reprehensible. The member who gave the notices of motion, stated that "in order, more fairly, to move the following propositions, I shall first of all move, that the President do leave the chair during the moving and the discussion of the proposition." The propostion contained an imputation that if the President were to remain in the chair, he would not deal fairly with either the member or the notices of motion given by him. It was in the first place absolutely illegal for any member to take the chair. The President of the Corporation, whenever he was present at the meeting, must decide these questions. The President could not, as in the case of other bodies, which were governed by special rules, be moved out of the chair allowing another member to take the chair. It would be illegal to do so, With regard to the alleged "improper ruling" of the President, he would ask if any member of a constituted body like the Corporation ever deliberately gave a formal notice of motion that the conduct of the President in ruling a proposition out of order was improper. The President of the Corporation, it was quite possible, would commit a mistake or an error of judgment or give a wrong ruling, but that did not entitle a member to call such conduct improper in a formal notice of motion deliberately given by him. (Hear, hear.) The member was not only guilty of sending such notices of motion himself, but he was also guilty of sending a notice through his solicitors. To send such a notice was wrong, but to send such a letter through solicitors was something which he could only characterise by a strong word which he (Mr. Mehta) was unwilling to employ. He accordingly moved that items 61, 62, 63 and 64 of the agenda, being notices of motions from Dr. Sukhia be not entered in the minutes of the proceedings. That the Corporation was of opinion that the conduct of Dr. Sukhia in attempting repeatedly to bring forward such motions couched in language disrespectful to the President, and containing unwarrantable aspersions on his fairness and that of the Municipal Secretary was highly reprehensible.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia contended that the word "improper," was one which could be used in the sense it was in his notice of motion, Mr. Mehta himself must have used the word over and over again in memorials and appeals against the decisions of High Court judges downwards. It was only a whim on the part of Mr. Mehta to say that the word ought not to have been used. He (the speaker) further contended that his remarks about the glaring and flagrant inaccuracies were appropriate. He accordingly moved as an amendment to the four motions of which he had given notice.

The amendment was not seconded,

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Baptista being the only dissentients.

RETIRING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality :—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd December, 1902, informing me that the Corporation have been pleased to appoint me to continue as Executive Engineer of the Municipality, pending the appointment of a permanent officer to succeed me in the post. Whilst thanking the Corporation most sincerely for this extension of my period of service, I have to request that you will be so good as to invite the attention of that body to my letter of 5th July, 1902, in which I have informed them that it was not my intention to seek or accept re-appointment after the termination of my office of Executive Engineer."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded.

The Commissioner said as there appeared to have been some doubt on the last occasion, he had consulted Mr. Murzban on the subject, and that officer said that after ten years' service, he did not think it would be right on his part to refuse to continue his service if the Corporation so desired.

The proposition was adopted.

PURCHASE OF THE TRAMWAYS.

LEGAL COSTS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered as a matter of urgency :—

"I have the honour to state that the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 6356 of the 19th August, 1901, sanctioned an advance of Rs. 15,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenditure in connection with the suit filed against the Municipality by the Tramway Company. Against this advance payments to the extent of Rs. 14,799-10-1 have been made, leaving a balance of Rs. 200-5-11. A further advance of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 1705 of the 19th June last to meet the Arbitrators' fees and other expenses of arbitration in connection with the purchase of the Tramways. This advance has been fully utilized. The Municipal Solicitors have now applied for a remittance of £500 to be made to their London Agents on account of the cost of the appeal to the Privy Council. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a further advance of Rs 10,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet this payment and also any further payments that may have to be made to the Municipal Solicitors in regard to this matter. The amount of Surplus Cash Balance is Rs. 3,70,497 as will appear from the statement of Surplus Cash Balance circulated to the Corporation with the December Agenda. As the matter is urgent I request the Standing Committee to bring it before the Corporation as urgent business."

Mr. James Macdonald moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a further advance of Rs. 10,000 to meet the expenditure to be incurred in connection with the appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the purchase of the Bombay Tramways.

The proposition was agreed to.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation next considered a report made by the Committee appointed by the Corporation to assist the Commissioner in all matter arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways. The report stated :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 11th April, 1901, to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of the tramways and to report as occasion may require, beg to report as follows in continuation of their reports of the 9th May, 1902, the 16th June, 1902, and the 9th October, 1902.

The Corporation are aware that the concession given to Mr. William Gentry Bingham under their resolution dated the 11th March, 1901, is of a double nature, authorizing him both to work the Bombay tramways, and to supply electric light and power in the city. The Corporation are also aware that delay has been caused in giving effect to the concession by the litigation which has arisen with the Bombay Tramway Company. As the Company have obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Bombay High Court, considerable further delay is likely to be caused. Meantime, a pressing demand has arisen in Bombay for an electric installation for the supply of light and power, and it seemed to the Committee and the Commissioner that it was very desirable that some means should be found by which the electric light and power concession could be brought into operation at once without waiting for the tramway concession. Negotiations were accordingly opened by the Commissioner, after consultation with the Committee, with the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ld., and certain terms have been arrived at for an agreement to enable the Brush Company to commence the introduction and installation of electric power and lighting in Bombay without waiting for the completion of the purchase of the Tramways. These terms have been embodied in a memorandum of agreement, which the Committee beg to submit herewith to the Corporation for approval. It will be seen that in the event of its being finally decided that the Corporation have acquired the right of purchasing the tramways, the present proposed agreement with the Brush Company will, except where special exception is made, become inoperative, the previous agreement with Mr. Bingham continuing to hold good both as regards tramways and as regards electric light and power. The proposed new agreement will become a substantive and enduring agreement only in the event of its being finally decided that the Corporation have not acquired the right of purchasing the tramways. The terms embodied in the memorandum have been settled with much care and deliberation, and in the Committee's opinion are very reasonable. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend to the Corporation to approve of the terms, and authorize the Commissioner to enter into the proposed agreement with as little delay as possible.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:—This agreement to be entirely without prejudice to and not to affect in any way any of the obligations and rights of W. G. Bingham, or of his Principals, or of the Brush Company as his guarantors under the agreement of 11th March, 1901, or under the said guarantee, in the event of its being finally held and established that the Corporation has acquired the right of purchase of the tramways, in which case the agreement of 11th March, 1901 shall continue to hold good in its entirety, not only as to the tramway concession but also as to the light and power concession (except as hereinafter expressly provided and except in so far as necessarily varied by allowing the introduction of the lighting and power under this agreement in anticipation of the completion of the tramway purchase). But in the event of its being eventually finally decided that the Corporation has not acquired the right claimed in the said suit of purchase of the tramways, this agreement to be taken to be substantive and enduring in all respects, but without prejudice in any way to any rights or claims of the parties to the said agreement of the 11th March, 1901, or of the parties to the said guarantee of the 8th March, 1901. The Corporation, in consideration of the circumstances recited, is to execute in favour of the Brush Company, or such Company to be nominated by them as shall fulfil the conditions prescribed by clause 9 of the agreement of the 11th March, 1901, and be approved of by the Corporation in accordance therewith, a grant of all such rights and powers in respect of lighting and power as are contemplated by the schedule to the agreement of the 11th March, 1901; such grant shall be upon the terms and subject in all respects to the provisions set forth in the said schedule, in so far as such terms and provisions are consistent with these presents and applicable to a present grant of rights and powers in respect of electric lighting and power, and shall further be subject to the supplemental provisions set forth in schedule I hereto. Provided that in the event mentioned in para. 2 hereof, and in that event only, the provisions of the schedule to the agreement of the 11th March 1894, shall (without prejudice to the rights of the parties to that agreement in case that event shall not happen) be subject to the following provisions and modification, namely:—(a) The rate of charge for current for public lighting purposes prescribed by clause 5 (iii) of the said Schedule shall for the purposes of this agreement (and without prejudice as last aforesaid) be understood to include the lighting of the several Municipal and public buildings specified in schedule II hereto annexed, but shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as to revision of rates as may be prescribed by any Government license to the grantees which may for the time being be in force under the proposed new Electricity Act (a bill for which is now under the consideration of the Imperial Legislature) or under any other law which may for the time being be in force for regulating electrical energy in Bombay; (b) the provisions as to purchase (para, 14 of the said schedule) shall be so modified as to provide that the rights of purchase shall be exercisable at the expiration of the period of forty-two years from the date of approval of the plans to be submitted to the Commissioner, and at intervals of ten years thereafter, and, that if and when exercised, nothing shall be paid for good will, but such modified provisions shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as to purchase as may be prescribed by any such Government license as in subclause (a) of this clause mentioned.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the Corporation, recognizing the great importance in the public interests of affording every practicable facility, for the introduction and establishment, at the earliest possible date, of an electric installation available for the supply of light and power in Bombay, approved and adopted the recommendations submitted in the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, and authorised the sealing on behalf of the Corporation of an agreement with the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, to be prepared in accordance with the memorandum of agreement submitted with the said report. He said the members were aware of the difficulty which had arisen in connection with the arrangements to be carried out for the purchase of the Tramways. It had been felt that, as considerable delay was likely to occur in settling the dispute, it would be very desirable if some measures were adopted by which an electric installation for the supply of light and power could be introduced in Bombay without any delay. This the Committee thought could be done by working it out separately, leaving the question of the purchase of the Tramways, which would take some time as there was an appeal going to be made to the Privy Council. If the Corporation were successful in acquiring the right of purchasing the Tramways, the orginal agreement with Mr. Bingham would continue to hold good both as regarded the Tramways and electric light and power. Bue if the Tramway Company's appeal was decided against them, then the new agreement entered with the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Ld, would become operative. The agreement had been drawn up with great care by the Committee and the terms in it were very reasonable

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr Ardeshir F. Unvala, in opposing the motion said a strong case had not been made out to sign the agreement at an earliest date as possible, Was it such a pressing demand, he asked, that the Corporation could not wait for six months more? Under the new rules the cases before the Privy Council were decided in four or six months. If they lost the material question in the Privy Council, there would be a conflict between the present agreement and the original one, He saw no urgent necessity for hastening on this matter, specially when they had waited for so many years.

Mr Vithaldas Damoder said there were so many new buildings erected in Bombay now, that if the matter was taken in hand at once, there would be considerable demands for electric light. He thought the matter should not be delayed.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil did not see the necessity for hurrying on the matter. It was stated that many new buildings had been erected and there was therefore a demand for electric light, but that cry had been going on for the last twenty years. The appeal would be decided within six months, and if they did anything before the decision was pronounced, they would be simply taking a leap in the dark. It would be most inadvisable and detrimental to the interests of the Corporation and of the rate-payers if they were to hasten in this matter. He moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed for six months.

Mr. S C Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hajee Usuf thought if it was only a matter of six months they had better wait.

Mr. S. D. Khote was of opinion that if they hastened on the matter they would be taking a leap in the light and not in the dark.

Mr. K. N. Wadia enquired how many applications had been received for lighting private buildings with electric light His information was that no such applications had been received. He opposed the motion.

Mr. K. M Shroff said the draft agreement on which the whole question depended had not been laid before the Corporation. He reminded the Corporation of an agreement which was drafted by a competent committee and which launched the Corporation into a loss of about eight lakhs of rupees. He said the draft agreement ought to have been laid before the members.

Dr. N. N Katrak said the public demanded electric tramways more urgently than electric installation, and consequently if they waited until the right of purchasing the tramways was decided nothing would be lost.

The Municipal Commissioner, in the course of a long explanation, pointed out how prejudicial it would be to the interest of the city and the Corporation if the adoption of the committee's report were further delayed. He also impressed upon the minds of the members of the Corporation the necessity of expediting matters to enable them to meet the demands of the public for electric lighting which would be introduced by the Brush Company at once. Some of the members of the Corporation who were lawyers seemed to believe that the appeal to the Privy Council by the Tramway Company would soon be decided, but that appeal was not yet filed and it would be long before the matter would be finally decided. The Brush Company after a considerable amount of delay had agreed to certain terms; they had actually signed the agreement, and their representative would be in Bombay this week in order to push matters as soon as practicable. The Company was now very much stronger than when they entered into agreement with them. If the Company was now allowed to start their work, and put in their capital in the city, he had not the slightest doubt in his mind that the whole thing in connection with tramways and electric lighting and punkah pulling would be carried out satisfactorily.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta having replied, Mr. Hormusjee's amendment was put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. K. N Wadia demanded a poll with the result that eighteen members voted in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition and thirteen against it. The proposition was accordingly carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

DADAMARG, RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

The little Frontier Station of Dadamarg was not behind hand in respect of its celebration of the Coronation. The Sarkarkun issued invitations for an evening party, to be held in his kutchery on New Year's day. At 6 p. m. the guests arrived, and were delighted to see the kutchery transformed into a veritable little paradise, tastefully decorated with flowers, leaves, and various coloured lamps. The peons of the Salt Department lined the entrance on either side which formed a very pretty spectacle. After the arrival of the guests the Sarkarkun asked Mr. Cates of the Salt Revenue Service to unveil a portrait of the King, prettily garlanded, which he did. Then a feu-de-joie was fired and Master Noel Ringrow called for three cheers for the King-Emperor which were heartily given. A little native boy then sang an appropriate song and this was followed by a song "Dolly Rose" prettily sung by Miss Zoe Ringrow, a young lady of six summers, who responded to an encore by giving a recitation. After the distribution of sweets, bouquets, pan supari and attar there was a grand display of fireworks. The company then joined in singing the National Anthem and dispersed but not before calling for three cheers for the Salt Department and sincerely thanking the Sarkarkun and Karkuns to whom great credit is due for the way in which the party was got up.

JAMNAGAR.

The 1st of January was a day of extraordinary activity and enthusiasm at Jamnagar. His Highness the Jam Sahib being at Delhi, the celebration of their Majesties Coronation was presided over by the Administrator, Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S. He presided at the Coronation Durbar which was held in the Am-i-Khas or the hall of audience in the palace. The Durbar was attended by all the native and European officers, gentry of the town of Jamnagar, Bhayats of the Jam Sahib's Royal Family, and other Innamdars and Jagirdars of the State. Mr. Seddon came to the Durbar escorted by the Hazur Assistant from his bungalow. He was given all the honor due to a representative of his Majesty. He read the King's Proclamation in English, and a vernacular translation was read by the Hazur Assistant. A deputation consisting of the leaders of the people then presented to the Administrator a beautiful silver casket enclosing an address to be forwarded to his Majesty. Distributions of pan supari, &c. and firing of 101 guns brought the Durbar proceedings to a close. In addition to the holding of the Coronation Durbar, the release of eighty-eight prisoners and remission of sentences to 109 others were arranged for. A school children's fete and the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Clabby, wife of the Superintendent of Police of the State in the local Vedshala were held. The poor of the town, about 8,000 in number, were fed by means of a subscription raised by the people of Jamnagar, and there was a distribution of warm clothes to the children of the Jamnagar Poor House. Prayers were offered by the Hindu, Parsee, and Mohamedan subjects of Jamnagar. Similar rejoicings were held in all the Mehel stations of the State, conspicuous among them being Khambhalia and Saila.

MAMROL.

Sayad Hasan Sayad Abdool Rahiman Idroos, Inamdar, Mamrol, Kolaba district, sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—"Beg to tender through your Excellency our most sincere congratulations and loyal devotion to their Imperial Majesties on the auspicious occasion of their Coronation and prayer for their long, happy, and prosperous reign."

CRICKET.

MR. D. M. RAJA'S (JR.) TEAM vs. MR. N. MASTER'S TEAM.

A match was played on Sunday, on the Marine Battalion Parade Ground, between these teams, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Master's team by 70 runs. Scores:—

MR. RAJA'S TEAM.

Mr N Chinoy, c P Divecha, b Tumboowalla	1
Mr Darabseth, b Tumboowalla	18
Mr Masani, c Chandana, b Tumboowalla	2
Mr Pavri, c Tumboowalla, b Ali	6
Mr Tavaria, c Pathare, b Ali	3
Mr Burjor Mehta, c P Divecha, b Tumboowalla	0
Mr Raja, c P Divecha, b Tumboowalla	9
Mr Polishwalla, c Chandana, b Tumboowalla	4
Mr Divecha, b Tumboowalla	7
Mr S Chinoy, st Bandockwalla, b Tumboowalla	0
Mr Elchi, b Ali	11
Mr J Lam, not out	4
Extras	6
Total	71

MR. MASTER'S TEAM.

Mr B Divecha, b Pavri	5
Mr N Master, b Raja	7
Mr Chandana, c and b Polishwalla	8
Mr C M Ali, b Raja	0
Mr S G Pathare, b Pavri	14
Mr R Sorabjee, b Raja	8
Mr Tyabally, b Polishwalla	23
Mr Tumboowalla, b Pavri	0
Mr Kathoke, b Divecha	47
Mr Bandookwalla, c Raja, b Tavaria	4
Mr Karwa, not out	4
Mr Divecha, b Divecha	0
Extras	21
Total	141

MAGIC AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

ALVA, the magician, gave another pleasing entertainment at the Novelty Theatre last night, and the attendance was excellent. His programme, which included a number of new tricks, was in every way interesting and attractive, and some of his more difficult palming tricks were applauded to the echo. There is not the least doubt that in this department of sleight of hand Alva has never been excelled in Bombay, and his entertainment is worth a visit, if for that alone. His ventriloquial entertainment was also provocative of delighted applause, and the illusion which winds up his programme proved just as surprising and mysterious as on Saturday evening. Mr. Alva intends to make considerable changes in his programme every evening. And those who have seen him once need not fear that if they visit his entertainment a second time they will not find plenty to amuse and interest them. Bookings should be made with Messrs. Soundy and Co.

HAD Emperor Akbar been told by any one in the hey-day of his triumphant but impartial rule that his descendants, three hundred years after, would be knocking about in second rate Indian towns unknown and uncared for, and in a very impecunious and all but destitute condition, that person would have at once been pronounced a hopeless lunatic. But such a prophecy, says the "Mahratta," if one was made at the time, would have proved itself literally true, long ere the Grand Delhi Durbar was ever conceived by Lord Curzon's busy brain. We understand that a Khoja merchant of Secunderabad has memorialised the Viceroy for ameliorating the present distressed condition of the waifs and broken remnants of the once proud Imperial House of Delhi. Mr. Alladin Mawjibhoy, this Khoja merchant, in his appeal, states that there are at present existence about fifty individuals the direct lineal descendants of the Delhi Mogul Emperors, who are dragging along a miserable existence. A few days ago, Mr. Mawjibhoy relates, one of them was seen trudging along a Hyderabad highway with a heavy load weighing down his shoulders A second is at this moment earning a precarious livelihood by repairing watches, while a third, as reported by Mr. B. M. Malabari, is reduced to actual mendicancy.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying see Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and trade mark of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

THE Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided at a meeting of the Bombay University Senate held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. There was a fairly large attendance of Fellows.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Senate considered a letter from the Bombay Government communicating the observations of the Governor-General in Council on certain points dealt with in the report of the Indian Universities Commission, and requesting that the Senate would favour Government with their views on the same and upon such of the recommendations made in the report as did not meet with their approval. The Government invited the attention of the Senate to paragraph 157 of the report of the Commission in which they recommended the abolition of the "Previous Examination" prescribed by the Bombay University for students who had passed the entrance examination and were proceeding to the F. A. or Intermediate examination. The Government had also drawn the attention of the Senate to paragraphs 24-26 of the Commission's report in which they suggested that the Universities might justify their existence as teaching bodies by making further and better provision for advanced courses of study and by promoting the promotion of central schools for this purpose.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad moved that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and report on the reference, and the report be submitted before the 30th inst.:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon Mr Justice Chandavarkar, the Rev Father Dreckmann, Principal Macmillan, Principal Sharp, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Rao Saheb V J Kirtikar, the Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr G K Gokhale, Colonel H P Dimmock, Mr N V Gokhale, the Mr G K Parekh, the Hon Mr D A Khare, the Hon Mr H S Dikshit, Mr Jamietram Nanabhai, Mr Rustom K R Cama, Mr D S Padhye, Mr Shamrao Vithal, Dr Masina, Dr Sorab Nariman, Mr C H Setalwad, Mr Mahomed Hussain Hakim, and Prof. O V Muller. Mr Setalwad said as the matter to be considered was of great importance, and affected the vital interests of the Senate he had included in the committee representatives of the various Faculties of the University.

The Hon Mr Mehta seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Senate then dispersed.

INDIAN STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

THE LESSON OF THE DURBAR AND THE MANŒUVRES.

A Military Observer writes:—"There were many things to instruct and amuse both at the Manœuvres and the Durbar, but possibly the most instructive and least amusing experience was the work of the large, glittering but apparently amateur staff which had 37,000 men at their mercy. Whenever any question regarding the efficiency of the Army Staff in India arises, it invariably runs into a heated controversy between the friends and enemies of the Staff College, which after all is a bye question What probably every right-minded soldier wants is, a trained Staff, and not a collection of amateurs many of whom have never done a day's Staff work, in their lives or had any Staff training. If manœuvres are intended to be training for war, surely their value should not be stultified by Staff work which would, and indeed does make, a regimental Adjutant weep? Lord Kitchener who puts his finger on the weak spot with considerable directness and precision was heard during the Manœuvres making a few blunt remarks on the subject, so perhaps we may hope that something will at last be done to bring the Indian Army out of methods suitable only to the Dark Ages. It is not of the remotest value to have a large and splendid Army unless we have a thoroughly trained and experienced Staff, and that trained and experienced Staff we shall never get until the nepotism of the past gives way to selection by merit A high official would be scandalised at the bare notion of embezzling the public moneys, yet such is custom and bad example that he thinks nothing of distributing valuable and highly paid Staff appointments amongst his relations and friends and the friends and relations of friends, At present in India there is no system of staff training, and officers are discouraged rather than encouraged from qualifying themselves by going to the Staff College in England; for who is going to undergo the ordeal, when a dozen easy doors to the same end are open to him? In the name of common sense, and for the good of the Army, let us have done with this nonsense, and insist on having men in Staff appointments worth their pay."

The same writer adds:—"It was only right and proper that old officers should be given various commands at the Durbar, for a Durbar is a pageant at which veteran officers are a picturesque and appropriate adjunct, but manœuvres are, by courtesy at any rate, a preparation for war, and therefore it is only fair to the troops and the taxpayer that here only war commanders should be given the commands of Divisions and Brigades. De mortuis nil nisi bonum, and possibly the late Commander-in-Chief did not latterly take life too seriously, but from whatever cause, the selections, many of which on the face of them appeared unsound, proved undoubtedly so under the mild test of peace operations. This was particularly noticeable in the Cavalry, whilst in the Infantry, though it fared better, were to be found commanders whose previous records, though doubtless excellent in themselves, hardly entitled them to the confidence of the troops they were to lead. It is undoubtedly exceedingly difficult to select commanders in peace time, but perhaps it is possible to avoid incongruities which are patent to the least observant military man in the street."—"Pioneer."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd January:—Charles Joshua Greengrass, civil engineer, residing at Puttur, North Arcot district, Madras Presidency, for a bullet or projectile for smooth-bore guns. James Harris, manufacturer, of 63, Queen Victoria street, London, England, for improved construction of door and like bolts. Charles Hodgron, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for working and locking railway points. David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon, for improvements in pontoon bridges and landing stages. George Harrison Sheffield and James Denis Twinberrow, engineers, both of 15, New Bridge street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for improvements in connection with doors and apparatus therefor for use upon hopper wagons. Maitland Lunly, bottlers' engineer, of 1, America Square, London, England, and Jean Baptiste, Boursean, engineer, of 141 Avenue Parmentier, Paris, France, for an improved reducing valve. Arthur Kitson, managing director to the Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited, of York Mansion, York street, Westminster, England, for improvements in or pertaining to vapour-burning apparatus. Louis Carnegy Auldjo, consulting engineer of Equitable building, George street, Sydney, New South Wales, for improvements in steam boilers. William Henry Gaze, doctor of medicine, of Wyndham street, Shepparton, in the county of Moira, State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, for improvements in illuminating gas. Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, member of council, Tonk State, Rajputana, British India, for improvements in apparatus for giving a rotary motion specially suitable for working punkahs and the like.

AN electric fire pump is in use in Rouen. The idea is to obtain current for operating the motors from adjacent electric tram tables. The whole machine can be placed on a hand cart or on a little two-wheeled wagon drawn by one horse. Its total weight, with accessories and two men on the seat, is about a ton.

THE future town house of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough which is a little present from the Duchess' father will cost, including fittings, but not furniture, £50,000. After the title of the Duke's eldest son, it will be named Blandford House. Situated in Curzon-street, opposite Wharncliffe House, belonging to Lord Crewe, it makes the latter old-fashioned two-storey look like the gate lodge. The house, which is rectangular in shape, is 100ft. long by 65ft. broad, has five floors, 100 windows, fifty rooms, and a ballroom-picture gallery 90ft. long. The hall and grand staircase will be marble ground floor tiled; panels of carved wood predominant. Sculpture will be the great feature of decoration, many niches being left inside for the reception of statues. It need scarcely be added that all modern appointments in lifts, billiard rooms, and self-contained bed-bath rooms will be there. The work has already been in progress two years, but in spite of the Duchess hopes for next season the house will not be ready before January, although there are 150 workmen employed, including a small batch of French stone and wood carvers.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. Monday, January, 1903.

The New Year Handicap—Distance 1 Mile

1 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's br aus g Tubal Cain
2 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo
3 Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark (aged)
4 Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture (aged)
5 Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette (6 years)
6 Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart (6 years)
7 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition (5 years)
8 Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir (aged)
9 Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Fitzero's aged)

The Coorla Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

1 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
2 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shrboob 13 2
3 Messrs E Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Young Roberts 14
4 Mr A A Saif's b a h Arabistan, 13 3 1-2
5 Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
6 Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
7 Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hakum 15 3 3-4
8 Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
9 Mr C D b cb m Namuna 13 2 1-2

The Hopeful Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

1 Mr Hoosein Rowachi's ch a h Mooshir 13 2 1-2
2 Messrs Jackson and Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3-4
3 Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mamed's g a h Bunder 13 2 3-4
4 Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
5 Mr M Mahomedbhoy's b a h Lord Smith 13 2 1-2
6 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Menting King 13 3
7 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3
8 Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Mabrook 13 2 3-4
9 Mr Mastapha bin Talib g a h Jalmood 13 2 1-4
10 Abdoola Nawajan's g a h Sayedi 13 3

The Bedouin Stakes.—Distance 9 furlongs.

1 Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 13 2 (aged)
2 Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2 (aged)
3 Mr N E Mehta's ch a h Selvermane (5 years)
4 Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom (aged)
5 Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4 (aged)
6 Mr Jaroola Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz (aged)
7 Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3

The Small Maiden Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
2 Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
3 Do do do b a h Young Taisseer 13 3 1-2
4 Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3
5 Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2
6 Messrs Sabyne and Baldock's b a h Young Sher Ali 13 2
7 Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2

The Sydney Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot 13 3 3-4
2 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0
3 Mr Murray's ch aus g Cocos 14 0
4 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3-4
5 Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Auric 13 3 1-2
6 Mr C D's b cb m Namuna 13 2 1-2
7 Mr Finch's b aus m La France 13 3 3-4
8 Mr T C Naple's b aus m Sunflower 14 0
9 Mr A W P bl aus m Black Swan 13 2 3-4

The Closed Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs,

1 Major Marray's ch cb m Dagmar 13 2 12 (bywire)
2 Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4 (by wire)
3 Lt Vaughan's br cb g Maintop 13 3
4 Mr Westripp's b a Chancells 13 2 1-2
5 Captain Browning's ch a h Tirlah 14 0
6 Mr Percy Fisher's s a h Governor 13 2 3-4
7 Mr C W M Maydwell's g a h Tetus II
8 Cap Benn and Captn Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
6 Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester 13 3 1-2
10 Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman
11 Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12th January, 1903.

PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF ERYTHREA.

THE Italian Chamber on Thursday (December 18) discussed a Bill for the further organisation of Erythrea. Signor Chiesi (Republican) proposed (says Reuter) that Erythrea should be evacuated.

Signor Martini, the Royal Commissioner for Erythrea, declared that there could no longer be any question of the evacuation of the colony, the conditions of which had completely changed since 1897. Now that hundreds of enterprises had become established in the colony the substitution of another Power for Italy would mean a demonstration of Italy's impotence. The cession of the colony to a chartered company would also be inadvisable. Italy was spending only 6,400,000 lire a year, and that would steadily diminish until it disappeared. Experiments had shown that the colony could work the existing gold mines at a profit; nothing but capital was necessary. As regarded agriculture, too, it had been ascertained that there were vast regions of proved fertility ready for colonisation. It would not be long before Erythrea would require no further grant from the mother country. Signor Martini concluded by scouting all ideas of the probability of a war in the near or distant future with Abyssinia, with whom the most cordial relations prevailed. (Cheers.)

Signor Prinetti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, defended the Bill, which, he said, solved the difficulty of a railway from Massowah to the high plateau. He went on to declare that Italy, whose people emigrated in such large numbers, could not renounce the idea of colonial expansion without injury to herself. The Minister, whose speech was received with applause, concluded by refusing to accept Signor Chiesi's motion. The motion was subsequently rejected by the Chamber, only four deputies voting in its favour. The Bill was then passed.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S "STRAIGHT TALK" TO THE SULTAN.

SIR NICHOLAS O'CONOR, the British Ambassador was received in audience by the Sultan after dinner at the palace on December 19. The conference, which lasted over two hours, was almost entirely devoted to a discussion of Macedonian affairs, and was characterised by frank declarations on both sides. Sir Nicholas reiterated his recommendations tending to render the work of reform more complete, and emphasised the uselessness of appointing commissions if their decisions were not executed. The ambassador laid stress upon the necessity for the nomination of Christian delegates on the commissions, as well as the complete reorganisation of the gendarmerie and police, even under the supervision of foreign officers, and the regular payment of the salaries of both civil and military officials and employes. The Sultan seemed to be impressed by Sir N. O'Conor's observations, and appeared to be most anxious for the improvement of the situation in the European provinces.

It is understood that the appointment of a high Christain official to the Commission of Control is imminent, besides the adoption of other measures calculated to inspire confidence in the sincerity of the intentions of the Turkish Government.

After the audience the Ministers were summoned to meet in council at the palace.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	9	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	1	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	4	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	15	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	48	50	135
Total plague deaths to date	122,482	101,850	
Same date last year	39	34	129

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—G I P R system	2,50,828	7,20,998	4,183	9,75,979
I M R do	86,921	1,95,576	531	2,83,028
Total	3,37,749	9,16,544	4,714	12,59,007
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—G I P R system	2,11,026	9,09,407	5,163	11,25,596
I M R do	57,439	1,28,433	1,258	1,87,130
Total	2,68,465	10,37,840	6,421	13,12,726
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+ 39,802	−1,88,439	− 680	+ 1,49,617
Increase or Decrease I M R	+ 29,482	+ 67,143	− 727	+ 95,898

THE ROYAL SCANDAL.

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE TO THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY DISAPPEARS.

THE "Dresdner Journal" states that the Crown Princess of Saxony suddenly left Salzburg on the night of December 11-12, apparently in a morbid state of mental excitement and, ignoring all family ties, proceeded abroad. All the more important Court functions for the winter season have been cancelled, including the New Year's reception.

Vienna, Monday.—The flight of the Crown Princess of Saxony has caused great excitement here. According to the latest despatches from Salzburg the Princess arrived there early in December, unaccompanied by any attendant or servant, to visit her parents. Early on the morning of the 12th inst., her Royal Highness appeared at the station at Salzburg, again without attendants, and bought a ticket for a station a short distance across the Bavarian frontier, the name of which is not reported. The railway officials recognised the Princess, but, remembering how she had come to Salzburg alone, appear to have been but little surprised at her making a journey at such an unusual hour. At her request she was given a reserved compartment.

From the time the train left Salzburg nothing definite can be learned of the Princess's whereabouts. It is reported in well-informed circles that the Princess is in Geneva. One of her nearest male relatives is stated to have followed her to that city to protect her.

Her sudden journey is supposed to have been caused by family differences.

Later.—It is now reported that the Court Chamberlain of the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany has been to Geneva, but did not find the Crown Princess of Saxony there. Her brother, Leopold Ferdinand, is stated to be with her.

The official announcement which became generally known to-day to the effect that her Royal Highness had gone abroad, caused a sensation, as the Princess passed her youth and received her education at Salzburg and was most popular among the inhabitants.

It is stated that the Princess left the train at a wayside station not far from Salzburg, where she was unknown, and this is regarded as indicating that her Royal Highness acted on a pre-arranged plan.—Reuter.

VIOLENT SCENES.

The Salzburg correspondent of the "Fremdenblatt" says that the day after her arrival there the Crown Princess presented a Saxon decoration to Dr. Minnich, who professionally attended the Crown Prince after an accident in the hunting field on the 20th of November. During the night of December 11, the Crown Princess, accompanied by her eldest brother the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, left Salzburg for, it is believed, Switzerland and France. A few days later there appeared in the official "Dresdner Journal" the report of the illness of the Crown Princess. Surprise was expressed that the Princess remained in Salzburg, although her husband the Crown Prince was lying ill at home, and her Royal Highness was urged by her parents to return to Dresden as soon as possible in order to avoid a scandal. The Archduke Leopold sided with his sister, and it is said that violent scenes resulted, which ended in the secret departure of the Archduke and Crown Princess from Salzburg.—Reuter.

A LOVE AFFAIR.

The Dresden correspondents of the "Vossische Zeitung" and the "Lokalanzeiger," state: On December 9 the Crown Princess of Saxony, accompanied by her Court Marshal and a lady-in-waiting, proceeded to Salzburg. The reason given for the journey was that her Royal Highness wished to pay a visit to her father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The return to Dresden was fixed for the 18th inst. On the 17th the "Dresdner Journal" announced that the Crown Princess had been taken ill in Salzburg. This, however, cannot have been the case, as the Princess had left Salzburg on the night of December 11. It is reported that her Royal Highness proceeded first to Brussels, and afterwards to Geneva.

The "Lokalanzeiger" further declares that the Crown Princess had conceived an attachment for the young French tutor of her children, who was summarily dismissed on December 2. Her Royal Highness met him at Salzburg, and went with him to Geneva. It is not known if they are still there, but it is surmised that they have left that city.—Reuter.

REPORTED RENUNCIATION OF RIGHTS.

The "Mail's" correspondent in Berlin telegraphs: "Among many stories current it is stated that the Princess has left in consequence of a love affair. That her action was more or less premeditated is manifest from a letter made public in Dresden, wherein she said:—

"I renounce all rights due to me through my relationship to Frederick August, Crown Prince of Saxony.'

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

A LONG official communication emanating from the Russian Foreign Office is published. Dealing with Persia, the communication says:—"In the Empire of the Shah there have been no shiftings of the frontier. Russia's relations with Persia are continually improving, and we see no reason why they should become worse."

On the subject of Afghanistan the Russian Foreign Office observes the frontier settlement with Afghanistan was effected prior to the Boer war. When Russia in 1895 consented to the cession of a portion of territory between the upper reaches of the Amudaria and India she at the same time obtained from England an undertaking not to incorporate this territory with her possessions. As regards Russia's relations with Afghanistan it is necessary to declare that Russia addressed no request of any sort to the British Cabinet, but simply notified it of her decision that she desired to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan in the future. No further declarations were made on this subject.—Reuter.

JUDGE SLOWLY.

It is not always an easy matter to judge correctly of the quality of things, Less than one in a thousand of us is capable of accurately estimating the worth of a picture; not more than one in a hundred the quality of a horse. In general, judgments rapidly made are of small value. "Did you ever notice," recently inquired a visitor to an English University town of his companion, as they sat together on a verandah "that queer looking old fellow with the idiotic face turned up coat collar, and boots seven sizes too large, who passes here every morning at eleven?" "Mary a time" replied the other, "He is professor of Comparative Grammar to the University of—, and speaks fourteen modern languages to say nothing of his mastery of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew." The incident will serve to show the futility of superficial judgment. Many judgments which pass unchallenged are none the less deplorably wrong, more especially in matters which require a practical test. Who can say positively whether a certain medicine has the power to cure some particular malady or not without giving it a trial?

When the friend of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick of 60, Forbes Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, N. S. W., advised him to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup for the cure of indigestion, he backed his advice with some excellent reasons—excellent because his judgment of that remedy was based upon actual experience of its merit. Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in a letter written on the 20th June, 1902;—"For many years I suffered terribly from indigestion and biliousness, and spent pounds and pounds on doctors medicines and so-called cures, but without avail, In those days I had no appetite, and the little food I ate turned sour on my stomach causing severe attacks of heartburn. I was also troubled with pains in the chest, violent headaches, and habitual constipation. In fact at one time or other I suffered from most of the symptoms which characterise a sluggish liver and impaired digestion. My worst affliction however was a total inability to obtain sufficient sleep, I would go to bed feeling worn-out and sleepy, but as soon as my head touched the pillow my brain would become unnaturally active and I would think of every kind of subject, and roll, and toss about between the sheets, listening to the Fish Market Clock as it chimed hour after hour until all my nerves were in a quiver. Then I would rise and walk the floor, backwards and forwards, the greater portion of the night. For years I had been in this wretched state when one day a friend fortunately called to see me. I was trying the hot water cure at the time, and was just in the act of drinking a cupful of steaming liquid. He asked me what I was taking it for. I described my troubles to him, and in reply to a further question informed him that I had not, so far, gained any relief from the hot water treatment. He advised me to abandon it and try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup instead. He gave me such excellent reasons for doing so that I accepted his advice—advice which, I am thankful to say, has had the very best results. After taking only one small bottle I felt very much better, As I continued to take the Syrup, so did I continue to improve in health, and in less than two months my cure was accomplished. That was three years ago, and I have remained in good health ever since, which proves conclusively that it is not mere passing relief that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup affords to sufferers from indigestion, but permanent cure. Now I am careful never to be without a bottle of the Syrup on hand, as I take a dose occasionally to counteract the ill effects of my sedentary occupation—for I am a bootmaker by trade—and for this purpose I find it acts like a charm."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

HOW "CABBY" SAVED THE CONSTITUTION.

The House of Commons itself should surely set the nation the highest example of lawfulness, but there come to mind at least two recent instances of illegality in the very home of the law. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, imposed a duty which had afterwards to be withdrawn on somebody discovering that it was illegal; and on the eve of the Coronation the Government set down as the first business of the day in the House of Commons a proposal that there should be a Deputy Assistant Speaker, who should take the chair if the Speaker and his Deputy were unwell. The proposal having been brought about by a narrow escape from this contingency. It was not until the proposal was before the House that somebody discovered that the Commons could not discuss such a question without the King's direct consent, and the situation was only saved by a Government messenger taking a cab to Buckingham Palace. How little cabby can have guessed that he had the British Constitution in his keeping!

LAW-BREAKING ALL ROUND.

The Patents Office, it is said, has for years been taking fees illegally, owing to an anomaly in the Statute Book; the School Boards, as Mr. Cockerton found out, broke the law every night for years freely and with impunity; and the County Council was pulled up by the peers about the same time for running halfpenny 'buses to carry weary Londoners over the bridges. And did not the Prime Minister, only a few nights ago, confess that the Government had forgotten a treaty with Russia, and had made a mistake which would have to be corrected? The French Government, it has been pointed out, is unlawfully giving retrospective action to a law in which retrospective action is not provided for.

LONGWINDED ELOQUENCE.

The Social Democrat who talked eight hours to defeat the Kaiser's Tariff Bill was less successful than the member of the British Columbia Assembly who talked out an Annexation Bill. A large tract of land belonging to the settlers was at stake, and Dr. De Cosmos, it is recorded, saved the land by speaking for more than a whole day—or twenty-six hours in all. The Austrian Reichsrath has a long-winded orator who once defeated a Government Bill by speaking from a quarter to nine one evening until precisely the same hour the next morning, and the progress of his oration was ingeniously interrupted by his friends, who sang at intervals "Long may he live" in order to give the speaker a brief respite. A member of the Winnipeg Legislature has spoken for ten hours, and there is a record somewhere, not quite so credible, perhaps, of a Roumanian deputy who spoke for thirty-seven hours in support of the impeachment of an ex-Minister.

A VOLUME WHILE YOU WAIT.

Mr. Gladstone more than once spoke without ceasing as many words as have filled more than one six-shilling novel, and there have been many speakers who have given the House of Commons a whole volume of oratory at one standing. Lord Palmerston's speech in the Don Pacifico debate would have filled a respectable book and Mr. Gladstone once introduced a Budget in a speech lasting nearly six hours, in which there can hardly have been fewer than fifty thousand words. The present Lord Chief Justice probably holds the record for the longest speech ever published verbatim in a newspaper, the "Times" filled fifty-six columns of his opening speech at the Parnell Commission, which ran into about 130,000 words. It was Lord Alverston, too, who spoke for more than a week—for a fortnight if memory does not misled one—at the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission in Paris.

TALKING OUT A BILL.

But it has not often happened in this country that a Bill has been talked out of Parliament, although there are exceptions. Was it not Mr. Vincent Scully who caught the Speaker's eye at noon and spoke till four when, as the clock pointed to the hour, he said: After these preliminary observations I will now address myself to the details of the Bill before the House. The clock struck fou and the Bill was lost. Everybody remembers how a Bill was lost this year through a delay in the lobbies which lead to a scene in the House, and another example of the fine art of obstruction was provided by the late Mr. Biggar, who took up a volume o "Hansard" and quoted from it until he was tired Mr. Biggar had been five hours on his feet when h reached the end of the volume, and he concluded by reading the imprint; "Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to the Queen's Most Excellen Majesty"!

AT LAW FOR TWOPENCE.

The public-spirited lawyer who has spent fou teen shillings on a summons to recover the cost o a tram ticket, and may spend many pounds befor he recovers his three halfpence, has many precedent on his side. A fare on a South London tramws some years ago led to litigation which involved a expenditure of hundreds of pounds, and Mr. Cunninghame Graham once went to law with a wate company for the recovery of two penny stamps. H loss, and his two-pence cost him many pounds. canon of the Church of England once initiated "twopenny" action which cost him 168,000 twopence The canon spent £1,400 in his efforts to secure th twopence, but the copper were never forthcomin and the canon has had a lesson in law which likely to last him as long as he has two pence left.

FIGHTING THE CUSTOMS FOR A PENNY.

A peer who is now dead fought a railway compan for ten years and was rewarded at the end of th time £3,245—nearly four thousand pounds less tha his costs; and a duke who is still alive has spe three thousand pounds in an unsuccessful attem to secure an annual toll of five pounds. It see almost trivial after these examples to recall t case of the Scottish lady, whose claim for a shilli article ran up a bill of fifty pounds, but the ca is interesting because it called forth from t judge a protest against the "deplorable" waste. was beyond the Tweed, too, that a farmer wage a legal duel against the Customs for a penn unlawfully levied upon him, and though he won th penny his costs ran up to quite £300.

THE COST OF GOING TO LAW.

Law bills were one of the topics of last week, and i may be interesting in connection with the Hartop case to recall some other cases which have helpe to swallow up small fortunes. Against the £15,0 which the Hartopp case is said to have cost may be set the £10,000 spent on a clerical divorce case year or two ago, and a libel case which not lon ago added to the gaiety of the town was estimate to have cost not less than £25,000, all but £5,000 o which was incurred by the winning side. Th trial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes, with all th legal expenses covering the twelve months durin which the Dreyfus case was of absorbing interes ran up a bill of probably sixty thousand pound and the Poison by Post trial in New York cos both sides a total of £90,000

£21 A MINUTE.

There was touch of pathos in a note which Lord Grimthorpe wrote to the "Times" not long ago. Th £1,900, wrote his Lordship printed as the costs of two ritualistic law-suits, according to Archbishop Tait, should have been £19,000. I suppose I mis wrote it as I am no longer sure of my vision o figures, Nineteen thousand pounds for two quarrels in the bosom of the Church! A Rural Distric Council fought a right of way case at Carlisle which cost ten thousand pounds, part of which was paid by Sir Thomas Brocklebank; and the Dover Corporation and the Kent County Council spent a pound a minute for three thousand minutes ove a difference of thirty pounds.

IS RHODESIA IN THE EMPIRE?

It is rather startling to be told that Rhodesia i not technically in the Empire, and the Lord Chan cellor's opinion, which was quoted in the Rhodesia Legislative Council the other day, will make i necessary, if it be correct, to revise the figures of the British Empire. It has been claimed for Mr. Rhode again and again that he brought this enormou territory of three-quarters of a million square mile within the British dominions, and the relation between Rhodesia and the Crown are certainl not remote. The proceedings of the Legislativ Council are subject to the sanction of Lord Milne as High Commissioner of South Africa and th sanction of the Crown is required for all judicia appointments. There is an appeal, too, from th Courts of Rhodesia to the High Court at Capetown and from the High Court to the Privy Council, an it is strange that such an intricate connection wit the Crown does not technically constitute Rhodesi part and parcel of the British Dominions Beyon the Seas.

THE SIZE OF JOHN BULL'S ESTATE.

It will no longer be true, if the Lord Chancellor be correct in his view that Rhodesia is not in the Empire, to say that the British Empire comprises more than one-fifth of the surface of the earth. If the 750,000 square miles of Rhodesia are taken away, the extent of the Empire falls below eleven million miles, and becomes instead 10,000,000. Those who have been under the impression that the mileage of the Empire is 11,400,000, will be reluctant to believe that they have been something like half a dozen United Kingdoms out of their reckoning.

EXPERIMENTS in hatching newts or salamanders under different coloured glasses have yielded interesting results. The eggs under blue glass hatched out first, and the larvæ were large, and grew to be strong and agile; orange came next; but those under red glass, coming third, produced very active little newts, which matured more quickl than any of the others. Green glass was disastrou The salamanders sheltered by this were long i hatching, slow of growth, and among them we many monstrosities.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A year ago the first signals by the wireless telegraph were sent across the Atlantic, and the recent transmission of actual messages is a decided advance, for in practice it is one thing to send signals and another to send readable messages. The electric state of the atmosphere, for instance, might allow a few short signals to pass, and yet disturb a long consecutive message. The experimental secrets of the Poldhu to Glace Bay circuit are known to few, but it would appear from published matter that in order to overcome the electrical disturbances in the two thousand odd miles of ether between Cornwall and Cape Breton very strong signals had to be employed. With the help of Professor J. A. Fleming, and a powerful plant this has evidently been achieved in spite of difficulties which have delayed the success by six months.

We have still to learn more about the results and capabilities of the installation from a purely practicable and commercial point of view. It is easy to see that complimentary messages might be sent under special conditions harder to maintain in regular working day by day. We are ignorant as yet as to the length of time the messages took, whether they had to be repeated and how often, &c. It is the more desirable to have information on this point, because there is a notion that such congratulatory messages may be rehearsed or repeated several times before they are perfectly received. Another interesting point affecting the public is whether the messages can be intercepted. Notwithstanding Marconi's challenge to intercept his messages, Mr. Neville Maskelyne has published in the "Electrician" specimens of messages which, he says, he tapped without any difficulty from Marconi circuits, included the message to the King of Italy. Messages can, of course, be coded for secrecy, but that does not really touch the question whether they can be intercepted or tapped.

A third point of still greater moment is, can the circuits be toned or syntonised so as not to interfere with the working of other wireless circuits within range of the signals? It is understood that the signals travel in all directions from the transmitting station like rays of light from a street lamp. Consequently, if the signals from Poldhu can be received at Cape Breton they can also be received at any point within a circle having Poldhu for a centre and Cape Breton for a point on its circumference. It is desirable to know in how far the working of the Poldhu to Cape Berton, or other long distance lines, will interfere with the working of other wireless telegraphs, equally useful in their way, within this vast area. Tapping may, and probably will, be pronounced illegal, an offence punishable at law, and punished when it is found out, but intentional tapping is one thing and unintentional interfering with other messages is another, though the cause, namely want of proper tuning, is the same. A man may not wish to tap or intercept the messages, but only to send his own message, and he ought to be able to accomplish it without interference from another circuit.

According to Mr. W. F. Dunning, there has been a great acceleration of the motion in the great red spot on the planet Jupiter during the past summer. For 23 years the motion was retarded, but in 1901 a change had taken place, and the motion was accelerated. This increase of motion was contemporaneous with the outbreak of a dusky marking in the latitude of the spot. During this year a number of white and dark spots have been visible on the north side of the north equatorial belt, and the mean rotation period of these has been about ten seconds less than that shown by the red spot. A new belt has lately formed to the north of these white spots. The equatorial current has been moving at the same speed as last year, for the mean rotation of 24 spots is the same, or nearly ten hours.

Grains of diamond have been reported in meteoric stones, and according to a paper to the Royal Society of New South Wales microscopic particles of gold have also been found in them. The fact may help to account for the gold in sea water and the soil. It is estimated that millions of tons of meteoric matter, stones or dust, fall on the globe every year.

M. Remlinger, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Constantinople, holds that many Roman Catholic churches on the Continent are unhealthy because of insufficent ventilation, warmth, and light. The flooring, the seats and the practice of dry cleaning are also defective. Owing to bad air churches affect some people like theatres, Confessionals are, he says, veritable "nests of dust," and may be a source of disease through microbes. The custom of touching holy water, venerated statues and relics is another.

Some time ago we mentioned the experiments of Mr. A. F. Collins on electric waves affecting the brains, but experiments of Mr. D M'Intosh and Mr. J. Graham-Willmore do not confirm his results. No such "cohering" effect as he describes could be found in fresh brain matter, so that for the present, at least, nervous persons have no scientific warrant for fearing the electric waves set up by lightning or wireless telegraphs. Of the two authorities who have treated the problem, we prefer the latest, because the experiments of Mr. Collins were published somewhat in the style of American "sensational science."

Mr. Renault in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, discusses fossil infusorias belonging to the family keronina, having cuirasses which have been found in the eocene lignites of Herault. They belong to the coal measures, and are found preserved in the midst of spores of moss and grains of pollen, on which they seem to have nourished themselves.

According to Dr. J. W. B. Gunning, Director of the Pretoria Museum and Zoological Gardens, the celebrated lioness "Beauty," popularly known as "Kruger's lion," it being that presented by Mr. Rhodes to the Pretoria Gardens in 1899, and returned to him by Mr. Kruger's orders, is now in the gardens for good. After being at the Zoo in London it was sent to Pretoria in July last. Mr. Kruger's eviction of the lion has, therefore, failed in more than one sense.

Herr Sven Schongaard, a master builder of Copenhagen, has, according to the United States Consul there, produced an artificial marble not easy to distinguish from the natural stone, though cheaper. It is said to be durable, to imitate various kinds of marble, and capable of being moulded into plain or fluted columns with capitals.

Some time ago we referred to the belief that under the Emperor Tiberius a workman had discovered aluminium, and made a cup of it, which greatly alarmed the Emperor, who, fearing that clay, gold, and silver would thenceforth have one price, cut off the discoverer's head to keep the secret. The authorities for the story are the "Satyricon" of Petronius, Pliny, Dion Cassius, and Isidore de Leville ("Etymologies"). It is called "glass" and a "vitreous combination," flexible and ductile like a metal, and has been supposed to be a kind of tempered glass, but it was malleable, for the workman hammered it into shape before the Emperor and on the whole it appears to have been aluminium.

M. Dubois, in the "Revue Scientifique," shows that by fusing clay, borax, bichromate of potash, and silica (sand), impure aluminium is produced, and it is easy to see that in making experiments to find a new glass, a workman might discover the metal and think or call it glass. It is worth mentioning that this legend of an ill-fated discoverer has led to modern experiments, which in the case of M. Dubois, at least, resulted in the discovery of new facts—for instance, the reduction of alumina by aluminium.

Statesmen are sometimes very superficial, ignorant, or short-sighted, and valuable territories have been abandoned to other nations as "deserts," for example Alaska. Acting on this hint the French are beginning to examine into the mineral wealth of the Sahara which according to a French journal was ironically abandoned by England to the Gallic cock because it likes to scratch the sand. In addition to dates, ostrich plumes and gum, the raw materials of the Sahara now include the copper ores of Ain Sefra and salt beds. Ancient writers also speak of emeralds from the Sahara and the ill-fated Colonel Flatters found abundance of emeralds in the valley of Amadghor (country of the Touaregs) of all sizes up to that of an egg. According to "Cosmos" the subject of another exploring expedition to find the place is mooted.

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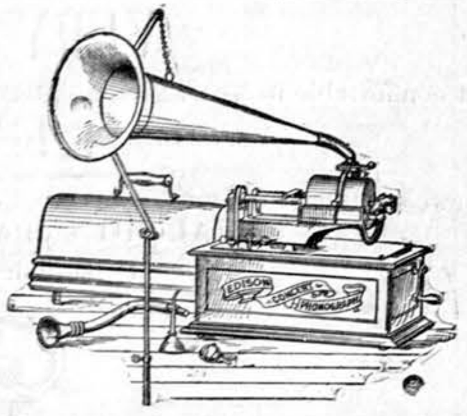

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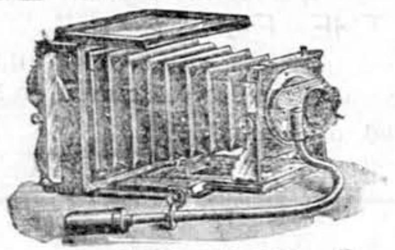

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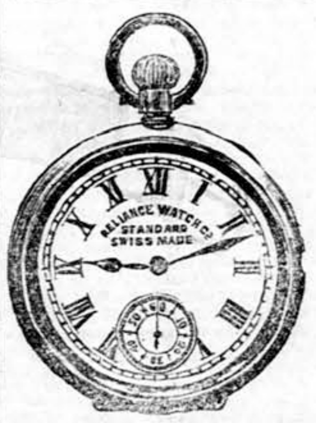

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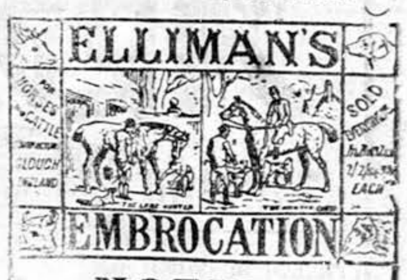

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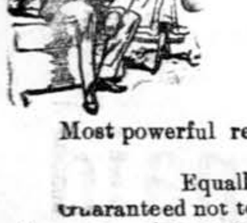

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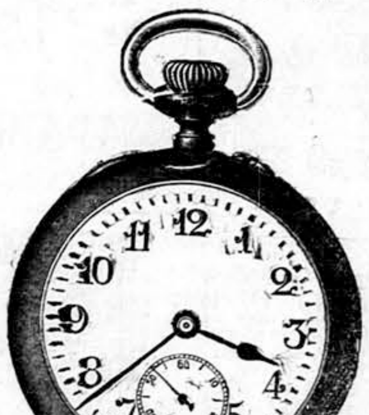

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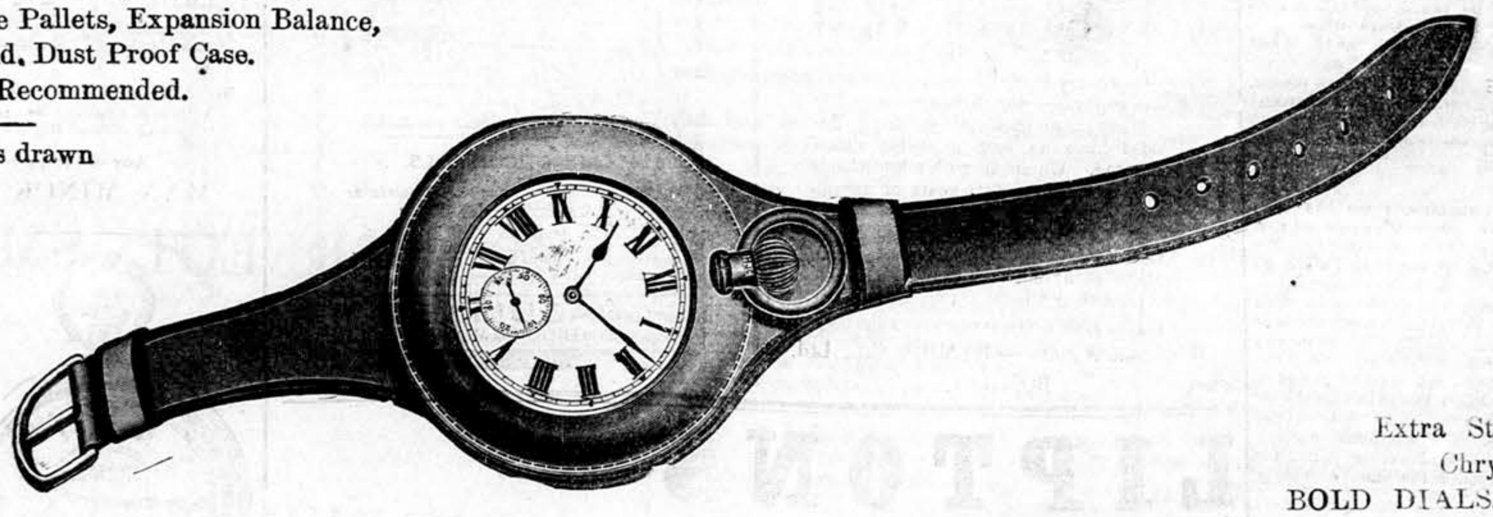

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefrares Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.